THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873 [VOLUME V—NUMBER 241

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, APRIL 30, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

WILLIE E., infant child of Henry W. and Hattie Wooding, died at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place from the residence of James I. McAllister, Mangum street, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Summary of State News.

HAMILTON.

The weather continues disagreeably cool for this season.——Dull times in Hamilton.——Everything in this section is needing rain. A good shower would be of much benefit to crops.—*Visitor.*

SPARTA.

A serious difficulty occurred on last Saturday between M. V. Fraser and Mr. Johnson, of this county. The former gentleman was very severely injured by a knife.——The farmers are now in the midst of sowing their cotton seed. Judging from the area planted we think the harvest will be low prices and ruinous fortunes.—*Times and Planter.*

GRIFFIN.

The house of Mr. Shildrake Brown, in Henry county, was burnt on Friday, together with all its contents.—*News.*

SAVANNAH.

The Arkwright Amateur Association, of this city, gave their initial performances Monday evening at the Theater.——Prof. E. A. Schultz left for New York on Saturday, bound for Germany. His object is to select musicians and organize a Kapella band, which he will bring back with him in the fall.——Rev. Bishop Persico preached his farewell sermon as Bishop of that Diocese at the Cathedral of St. John on Sunday morning.——The Catholics of Savannah will extend an enthusiastic reception to Bishop W. H. Gross, who will arrive in that city on Friday.——Seven houses, on West Broad street, in the vicinity of Grimsett, Savannah, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The owners were Martin Hedges and Thomas Malloy.——Isaac Haley, a colored boy of eleven years of age, was shot and killed on Saturday by a companion, Isaac Kemball, with whom he was engaged in play.—*News.*

THE DUPREE WILL CASE.

A Succinct Statement of It.

James F. Dupree and Charles L. Dupree, propounders, vs Lucy T. Dupree et al., caveators. Motion to prove will in solemn form. Oglethorpe Superior Court.

Ried & Morton, Peeples & Stewart, W. M. Reese & Son, A. H. Stephens, attorneys for propounders.

James D. Mathews, Lumpkin, B. H. Hill & Sons, Johnson & Clive, Robert Toombs, for caveators.

Editors Constitution: The main argument in the case was made by the following named gentlemen: Mr. Peeples, who opened the case in an earnest argument of two hours and fifteen minutes for propounders.

He was followed by Colonel J. D. Mathews, in a speech of two hours in his usual clear, vigorous and forcible manner. Mr. B. H. Hill followed in a perspicuous and very able argument of two and a half hours. Mr. Toombs concluded in a speech of one hour and thirty-five minutes for the caveators.

The argument of Mr. Toombs had in it the ring of former days, which is enough to say to make it intelligible to all who have known him.

Mr. A. H. Stephens, who had in his feeble health, contrary to the hopes of even his best friends, sat the hearing out, desired to reply at once, but the Court adjourned to the next day. Mr. Stephens was still more feeble than he had been for many months when the Court met the next morning, but such were his convictions of mind and heart as to the right of the propounders to set up the will that he determined to argue it.

His argument was one of those rare brilliant and sunny outbursts for which he has been so long celebrated, insomuch that his friends claimed it as one of the great triumphs of his life. The case was a large one, and owing to that, the parties and the counsel engaged, the crowd was great and the excitement kept at its highest during the whole trial.

The jury found in favor of the will. A motion was made for a new trial on several grounds. The one mostly relied upon is, however, that the jury found contrary to the evidence and the weight of the evidence.

The motion for new trial comes up for argument at the adjourned term, fourth Monday in May next. The great point in the case was one of fact purely, to-wit: whether Lewis J. Dupree, the testator, was present when the attesting witnesses subscribed the last testamentary paper.

OGLETHORPE.

Farmers' Granges in Georgia.

The formation of a number of these associations in Georgia has been announced through the public press. We understand their object to be the adoption of the associated plan of procuring cheaper supplies for the members, also the discussion of matters of interest to the great industry in which they are engaged. If there is any political or other object aimed at, we have seen no allusion to it, nor do we believe that anything of the kind is contemplated.

A sufficient number of local Granges having been established and sending delegates as representatives, a State Grange was formed at Augusta on Wednesday last. The number of county Granges represented was sixteen. As this is a new and progressing movement, we copy the list of officers elect to the State Grange. The titles of some of the officers—particularly the ladies—are significant of some features of beauty and ornament, as well as utility:

T. J. Smith, Master, Sandersville Grange, Oconee, C. R. R.

T. D. Janes, Overseer, Green County Grange.

J. P. Fort, Lecturer, Central City Grange.

J. S. Lawton, Chaplain, Forsyth Grange.

T. B. King, Steward, Flat Shoals Grange.

J. S. Lavender, Assistant Steward, Barnesville Grange.

Eden Taylor, Secretary, Taylor's Grange Colosparchee.

M. Jones, Treasurer, Valdosta Grange, Valdosta.

C. S. Guyton, Gate Keeper, Laurens Grange.

Mrs. T. J. Smith, Ceres, Sandersville Grange.

Mrs. D. H. Combs, Flora, Laurens Grange.

Mrs. J. S. Lawton, Pomona, Forsyth Grange.

Mrs. E. C. Durant, Assistant Steward, Enterprise Grange.

Executive Committee—L. F. Livingston, J. S. Lavender, C. M. Davis.

The Grange adjourned to meet in the city of Macon the first night of the approaching Georgia State Fair.

The State Grange, before adjourning, returned thanks to Colonel Aiken for his able address and for his distinguished services, which were indispensable in the organization of the State Grange.

Daily Condensations.

The bonded debt of St. Louis is $15,000,000.

New York spends three millions dollars on funerals annually.

The richest newspaper publisher and proprietor in the Union is said to be J. Young Scammon, of the Chicago Inter Ocean. He is supposed to be worth $3,000,000.

A Danbury bride received among her wedding gifts a receipted bill of eight dollars for gate hinges from her father.

The Greeley statue fund now amounts to $9,549 93.

There are forty towns in Massachusetts which are free altogether from debt.

MARIA TAGLIONI.

Death of the Greatest Dancer of the Age.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death, at an advanced age, of Maria Taglioni—the Countess de Voisins. As her name implies, Maria Taglioni was of Italian parentage, but was born in Stockholm in 1804 where her father Filippo Taglioni, was a popular ballet master. Signor Taglioni appeared at all the great opera-houses of Europe in his professional capacity, and was enabled to give his daughter a thorough education in the principles of his art. In 1822, Maria Taglioni made her debut at the French Opera in Paris, and as was said at the time, by her first bound upon the stage, achieved a complete triumph in a field where only the highest types of her art were tolerated.

The appearance of the young danseuse at this time is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms, her personal beauty being in wonderful harmony with the exquisitely airy grace of her dancing. In 1834 Marie Taglioni first appeared in Berlin in the great ballet "La Bayadere," and achieved another overwhelming triumph, receiving, it is said, the highest remuneration ever paid to a danseuse up to that date. She was the recipient of more public favors from all classes than any performer had ever been known to receive, and when, in 1832, she married the Count de Voisens, she was already the possessor of a considerable fortune, the earnings of five years of professional exertion, as well as possessing a complete museum of jewelry and works of art, the gifts of her enthusiastic admirers.

From Berlin, Taglioni migrated to London, only to repeat her continental triumphs. In London she became the primeval rival of the prima donns, who were engaged to sing in operas on the same evenings on which she danced, and as the danseuse immediately became the centre of attraction, much bitter jealousy followed, which, however, in no way detracted from her professional triumphs. In London a number of original ballets were introduced by Taglioni, illustrated by the best musical composers of the period, and which have descended as heirlooms to the opera houses in which they were produced. From London Taglioni went to St. Petersburg, where, in that proverbially enthusiastic capital, her success was more astonishing, and the rewards she reaped even more gratifying than those whi h fell before her feet in Paris or in London. The story of her triumphs was repeated in every city in Europe, and when, in 1847, she retired forever from the stage, the name she left behind was never untarnished with a single failure. The fortune she had amassed is spoken of as immense, and she prudently invested a portion of it in a magnificent residence in Venice, and another on the banks of the Lake of Como. Her society for years was much sought after, and for a considerable period her residences were among the great attractions of European tourists.

THE BIG CANAL.

A Practical Suggestion from the Governor of Georgia.

We have already noticed the letter of the Governor of Georgia calling a convention of Governors and other prominent citizens of many of the States to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of May next.

This is an important move, one which we feel satisfied will meet the full approval of the people of the West, especially the farmers and dealers in produce. The object of this convention is to take, as the Governor says in his letter, such steps as will insure the construction of a cheaper and better outlet from the West to the sea, and give the West the means of securing a more extended market in the cotton States. This can be done by the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, which will connect the Tennessee River with the navigable rivers of Alabama and Georgia. The route has been surveyed, has been found eminently feasible at a reasonable cost, and it now requires a united effort on the part of the South and West to secure its success. Let us have it!

It will bring our own State into closer commercial union with the rich fields of the Atlantic cotton States, and open up a commerce and home trade which we have never known before. This is what we need. We want material progress. We want the trade of Kentucky extended. We want her resources developed, and we wish to see her brought into closer commercial union with the States south and east of us. Hence we hail this progressive suggestion as the best evidence possible that what we most desire is about to come to pass. We are glad to see that the Executive of a great State takes the lead in this matter, and boldly directs the eyes of the people to a future of prosperity which will certainly dawn upon us if we act with energy and promptness at this time. Let our people join hands with Georgia; let our Governor and prominent men meet in counsel with the bold and practical Governor of Georgia and his people, and we feel assured that great good will surely result from this conference.—*Kentucky Yeoman.*

NASAL PECCADILLOES.

How Young and DuBose of Georgia, were Got.

One of the stories goes that in the last Congress there was a Democratic member named Bright, from away down in the tobacco-growing part of Virginia, who was noted for his extreme filthiness. He never wore a white shirt, and a paper collar on his colored woolen shirt would last him for weeks. But the worst of him was that he would never use a pocket handkerchief. He sat between Generals Young and DuBose, two very elegant and high-toned Georgia members, who tried many ways to avoid his nasal peccadilloes, but in vain.

A SUPPLY OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

At last they hit upon a plan they thought would do away with the nuisance. They purchased a dozen very large white handkerchiefs, did them up in paper, addressed them to him, and laid them on his desk. Both Young and DuBose were in their seats, anxious to see how their friend would receive their present. When he came in he picked up the package, tore it open, and began examining the handkerchiefs. Soon he turned to Young and DuBose and said: "Look here, did you fellows git any of these things?" They replied that they had; that they were a part of the perquisites of the members, and that all the members had received them that morning.

"Well," says the Virginian, "what are the darned things for?" They explained, and were in high glee for a little while, but imagine their disgust when, after Bright had examined each piece of muslin, he said: "Oh, yes! them is just like what my wife uses sometimes," and as he said it he took a large official envelope, put in the handkerchiefs, put on his wife's address, franked it, and threw it into the mail bag.

Odds and Ends.

"Do you like codfish-balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. W., hesitatingly: "I really don't know, Miss; I don't recollect ever attending one."

A young lawyer of Philadelphia wrote to an old fimb near Chicago thus: "Is there an opening in your part of the country that I can get into?" Answer: "There is an opening in my back yard, about thirty feet deep; no curb around it. If that will suit, come on."

A Captain—one of the old school—being at a ball, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, a lady of rank, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me, madam; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

South Carolina News.

Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of Georgetown county.

Mr. Gardner Evans, of Pickens, employed on the Air-Line Railroad, died very suddenly last Tuesday.

A child in Charleston died of fright at the Schuetzenfest during the excitement at the tight rope incident.

The Comet is a new paper started in Georgetown by students of the Academy at that place.

Major N. B. Eaves, of Chester, is dead.

A limit is in progress between the Williams' Island Phosphate Company and the Maine River Mining and Manufacturing Company, to determine the ownership of the phosphatic deposits lying on the river side, between the high water and the low water marks.

Alabama News.

Work is progressing rapidly on Birmingham's new bank building.

There is great excitement in Randolph county over what is supposed to be a rich silver mine lately discovered.

The 13th grand annual conclave of the grand commandery of the State will convene in Huntsville, May 7th.

Florence is to have a splendid Masonic temple.

The Tallapoosa News says, "Peter Harris, Esq., has a peacock that he has owned for 42 years."

Tuesday afternoon Mr. John Reynolds was killed in Loachapoka in a shooting affray with Mr. Robert Owen.

Tennessee News.

Colonel Cole says that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will build 200 cars of 700 to be constructed for the Green Line.

The Central Tennessee College has 125 students.

An Eastern company of capitalists has purchased the mill property near Union Depot, in Sullivan, and are already at work improving the same, with the intention of immediately erecting an extensive cotton factory.

☞ In the "Literary Life of William Harness," that genial writer tells of a tutor to Hope's son, the author of "Anastatius," whom he one day found pacing up and down the room in great agitation of mind.

"Is there anything the matter?" inquired Mr. Harness, anxiously.

"The matter," he replied, "I should think there was! Three of the worst things that can possibly happen to a man. I'm in love, I'm in debt, and I have doubts about the doctrine of the Trinity."

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Important Marine Decision.

Death of Ex-Gov. Sharkey.

Battle With the Modocs

Nineteen Killed and Twenty-Three Wounded.

French Republic Weakening.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Supreme Court in the collision between the schooner Champion and the steamer Lucille confirms the judgment that the steamer is responsible for all damages. Sailing vessels must keep on their course, steamers must avoid them.

Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, died this morning in the Imperial Hotel, aged 68, of pneumonia.

NEW YORK.

COMMERCE PARALYSED.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Commerce is almost paralysed by the trouble with the sailor boarding houses. Vessels valuably loaded have been detained a week.

NEVADA.

STAGE ROBBED.

VIRGINIA CITY, April 29.—The stage from Hamilton to Pi che was robbed. The driver was killed. The robbers were painted like Indians. The passengers were uninjured.

CALIFORNIA.

BATTLE FOUGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier arrived at Yreka reports a battle. Nineteen Federal soldiers, including Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Howe and Wright, were killed, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris. Others are missing.

ENGLAND.

CARLISTS WITHDRAWING.

LONDON, April 29.—It is reported the Carlists intend to withdraw from Spain.

CABLE AMALGAMATION.

The cable companies have agreed upon amalgamation.

FRANCE.

DISCOURAGED.

Thiers is greatly discouraged by the defeat of Remusat. Upon the announcement Thiers remained alone for an hour.

DEAD.

Bonapartist journals declare that the Conservative Republic is dead.

FROST.

A heavy frost has destroyed many vines in the vicinity of Lyons. The disaster is similar to that of 1817.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton dull; sales 446 bales; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20.

Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and in buyers favor—western steam 9¼. Turpentine heavy at 37. Rosin quiet at $3 20a3 25 for strained. Freights quiet and easy.

Stocks firm. Gold heavy at 108. Money firm at 7a1-32 per cent. Exchange, long 9 5-8; short 9¾. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet.

LATER, April 29.—Consols 93 3-4. Five 20.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 30a37.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens 30a35; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese $1.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 16.

Hay—Western timothy $1 35a1 90; clover 1 25a1 80; mixed, 1 60a1 75; Georgia 1 50a1 60.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $2 50a3 00. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, best cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mattion, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

New Vegetables—Strawberries $1 per quart. New Irish Potatoes 25 per quart. Beets 15a20. Onions 10a15. Cabbage per head 25a50. Carrots per bunch 10a15. Turnips 12½a15. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5a10. Soup stuff 10. Cucumbers 15. Green Peas 15 per quart. Snap Beans 25 per quart.

Prints—Wamsutta—8¼; Bedford, 8½; Amoskeag, 10; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11½; Spragues, 11½; Richmond, 11½; Dunnells, 11½.

Fish—Trade pretty good. Mackerel, No. 3, bbls, 10 50; No. 2, half bbls, $7; No. 3, half bbls, $7 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 29, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—We have had good showers of rain since our last report, and either from this or some other cause trade in all departments has improved since yesterday. Cotton is firm at quotations, and gold is off one cent. Meats are firmer at yesterday's quotations with an advancing tendency.

Cotton firm at 17 1-4a17 1-2

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money—Loaned at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 15; selling at 1 17.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6, 73a74; 7s, 65a66; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72, 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a86. Georgia Railroad stock, 95a96. Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 82a86. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 91a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 93a92. Rome city 7s, 65a70. Savannah, 85.

Flour.—Fine $5; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 25, extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—We quote Red $3; white 3 05a3 10.

Corn—Choice white 83a85, in store, and 88 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 80a82.

Bacon—Sides 10½; hams 12a12½.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a15½; plain country 12a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 9a9½; clear rib sides 11½a11¾; clear sides 11¼.

Lard—Tierces 10½; cans, buckets and kegs 12.

Sugar—Crushed 13½; granulated and powdered 13½; Demarara 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 12½; extra C 12 1-4; yellow C 12; brown 10½a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 29; barrels 32a33; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candies—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30, Mocs 32a35; Rio 23¼a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 30a37.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens 30a35; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese $1.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 16.

Hay—Western timothy $1 35a1 90; clover 1 25a1 80; mixed, 1 60a1 75; Georgia 1 50a1 60.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $2 50a3 00. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

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Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, best cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mattion, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

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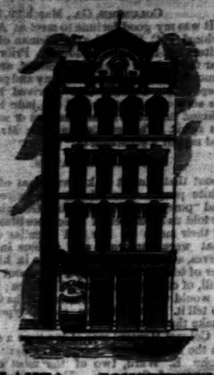

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
FOR 1873.
A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
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THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES,
Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

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2. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly *Cotton Editorial*, embracing remarks on the Cotton Trade and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with *detailed* dispatches to be obtained elsewhere only by cotton dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for these articles.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes the latest dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including *markets, domestic and foreign.* Hence the paper is popular with merchants everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has *specials* from Washington, the National Capital.

7. In its correspondence Department is represented in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

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9. A new feature for this year will be the weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The shrewd writers and editors of THE CONSTITUTION select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the people, and so do the people, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our COTTON articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, circulation in every county of Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISERS.

Every Georgian should after reading his own local paper, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here return thanks to the people for a patronage, that has culminated in the greatest newspaper property known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to *seventy or eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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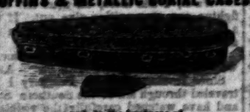
Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
april1-d1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from hereafter devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



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I have, also, connected with my Public Warerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

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Very respectfully,
CHAS. BONNEFOY.

Corner Hunter and Forsyth streets, rear of Post Office Square. apr20-1m

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Sore Eyes. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Blotches, Reduction of Tumors, Painful Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters, Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Wet and bind on the part affected as often as convenient, and heal the wound with the Ointment. Persons afflicted with Sore Eyes, can wash the diseased parts, using this Lotion freely, and bind up.

For sale by H. CUMMINGS,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. D. DuPRE,

HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY OF Atlanta, to the residence formerly occupied by him.

Residence, corner of Cain and Fry streets.

Office—Over Collier & Venable's Drug Store. apr29-d1w

MORE LIGHT!
CHEAP, SAFE AND
BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.
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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is published in THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Commercial men.—We do not send anonymous letters, and will not publish them. Reliable commercial men can secure insertion either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

The Wood Case.

By reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court in our columns it will be seen that Mr. Wood has been granted a new trial.

Old Probs.

Telling the weather before hand is getting to be quite a science. And it is a matter of large importance in some of its respects. The closest scrutiny of science is being directed to a mastery of weather prognostications.

To Holland belongs the honor of first giving telegraphic weather intelligence. Now all of the civilized countries have their telegraphic weather reports.

The United States spends $250,000 a year for its weather probabilities.

One of the chief values of the weather probabilities is forecasting gales. But this is still a very indefinite matter.

During 1871 and 1872, about 70 per cent. of storm warnings were true. Since then the per cent. of successful storm warnings has arisen to 80.

The Teachers' Convention.

A look at this body discloses a fine looking intellectual assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. We like the lady feature. And by the way we observed that the gentlemen monopolized the talking, which very much conflicts with the familiar notion of the superior activity of the feminine tongue.

There is presumed to be very little material for excitement in the grave subject connected with education. But the body was considerably stirred yesterday over the resolution to appoint an intelligent board to call out bad school books. The discussion became very animated. The agents of school publishers made a lively opposition. It was finally killed.

The attendance is large and includes some of the leading educators of the State, gentlemen alike distinguished for ability and learning.

The deliberations are very interesting and will doubtless result beneficially to the cause, to the profession and to the people.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.

The Educational Year Book, 1873. Published Annually, New York. Wm. Wood & Co. 27 Great Jones Street.

This is a most valuable compilation. It is a hand book of reference, comprising a digest of American public school laws, systems of instruction, and interesting matters pertaining to schools and colleges, ranging from professional anecdotes to educational statistics.

It contains a summary of the public school systems in every State in the Union, and of all of the public school operations, including colleges. It also gives the statistics and facts about education in foreign countries. In addition to this valuable matter it presents valuable suggestions on the theory and practice of teaching.

Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Manual of Penmanship, Publishers, Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York.

This is altogether the most complete work on penmanship ever issued. It is a handbook for teachers, engravers, draughtsmen, sign-writers, amateur penmen, or any one teaching or making letters with pen, pencil, brush or graver.

It contains a full statement of the most approved methods of conducting classes in penmanship, and a systematic description of the formation of every letter, illustrated by over 150 cuts, and five full page illustrations, thus presenting to the eye every important point treated of in the next.

It also contains thirteen full pages of lithographic matter, with full letter-press description of every desireable variety of scrip and off-hand capitals, Roman letters analyzed, italic and Egyptian print, marking, skeleton and brush letters, old English and German-text hands, text hands for ladies.

It is thoroughly practical in its character, and judiciously avoids all unmeaning flourishes and gyrations of the pen, too often found in the works of penmanship.

These valuable books are for sale by Phillips & Crew, and will be found well worthy of examination by the teachers here.

The Great Western Canal.

Our exchanges from the West come to us filled with articles upon the great all-absorbing question of the war now raging there between the railroads and the people about the matter of cheap transportation. Private letters from Iowa inform us that affairs are even worse than the press of that section represents. Indeed, it is seriously feared that the excitement may at any time end in open violence and bloodshed. Nor is this confined to the West.

Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland have all railroad wars of more or less violence.

And the press and the people are clamoring for legislation against the encroachment of railroad monopolies.

In our judgment the evil can be reached much more readily and effectually, and in a way that will result in a *cure* instead of partial relief.

The need of the West is an outlet to the sea by means cheaper than that afforded by railroads. Georgia offers that outlet through her Atlantic and Great Western Canal, a work which if speedily built will subserve the interests of all parties and avoid the antagonism between our great industrial interests which at the present moment is so imminent. Let the South and the West unite then upon this great project, which is equally important to both sections, and the work will be done. We confess ourselves greatly gratified at the assurances given us by the leading journals of the West that "the people of that section will stand shoulder to shoulder with us upon this question." From every section Georgia is hailed as a new ally to the great "material progress idea," which is taking such hold upon the country. For our part we confess that we are heartily tired of this continual and useless warfare which is kept up upon questions that have in themselves no element of practical good, and we turn with disgust from the putrid corps of dead issues, upon which small fry politicians invite us to feed, and hail with delight this new departure which promises us a glorious future. The movement made by Governor Smith promises abundant success. Some twenty States have been heard from, and all respond favorably. The proposed canal and movement have been indorsed fully and unequivocally by all of them. We hope to see the Governors of at least twenty States in Atlanta, and we hope to see the great agricultural interests of the West fully represented. It gives us great pleasure to hear that our railroad men have taken the matter in hand, and are making preparations to meet the issue. We hope all the roads will do this, and show that they, in connection with our people, feel deeply interested in our general prosperity, and are willing to do their part towards it. We will not call upon the people of Atlanta to do their part in entertaining these distinguished guests. Such a call would imply a doubt of their hospitality, and that would be an insult to the city and our citizens.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, April 29, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

The Atlanta Mining and Rolling Mill Company vs. Robert C. Gwyer. Complaint, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendant on an accepted draft for the sum of $1,218 33, dated 12th January, 1867, payable one day after sight. On the the trial of the case the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $889 54, principal, and $262 50 for interest. A motion was made for a new trial, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff had charged $1,623 72 as commissions for the advance of money for it in addition to the lawful rate of interest therefor, which it is alleged was usurious. It appears from the evidence in the record that in May, 1866, the defendant borrowed of the plaintiff in the city of New York, the sum of $15,000 00 on three months time, at seven per cent. interest per annum, with the privilege of renewing upon the same terms, the defendant depositing with the plaintiff eight hundred shares of the capital stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as collateral security. When the $15,000 became due after one or two renewals, and the plaintiff wanted his money, the defendant was not ready to pay it, but was anxious that the plaintiff should not sell the collaterals in his hands at that time to reimburse himself for the money loaned. There was quite an extensive correspondence between the parties in relation to this subject. On the 30th of November, 1866, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff: "We have no doubt you can negotiate a loan upon them (the collaterals) if you are obliged to have money, and save us from loss, and we will feel under additional favor, and besides, we are willing to pay for the accommodation. You are at liberty to make for us the best arrangement you can for the extension." It appears from the correspondence that the plaintiff did negotiate a loan for the defendant, and did pay to the party negotiating such loan, by way of commissions, one per cent. per month, in addition to the seven per cent. per annum for interest, and the plaintiff charged the defendant the same commissions which he paid and no more. The Court charged the jury that if the plaintiff borrowed the money for his own use until he could get back what he had loaned defendant, and if plaintiff paid a certain sum for the use of the money so borrowed by him, he could not charge against the defendant the amount so paid for the loan to himself, unless the testimony shows that defendant has authorized him to so borrow the money, and to so charge the defendant with the expenses of the same. We find no error in the charge of the Court in view of the facts of this case. Is is quite clear from the evidence in the record, that the defendant did authorize the plaintiff to negotiate a loan so as to enable him to carry the collateral securities for the benefit of defendant and prevent a sale thereof at a sacrifice, and stated to him that defendant was willing to pay for the accomodation. Where a party is solicited to make a loan and to procure the means of doing so must spend time and incur trouble and expense in collecting the same from others, and does this at the request of the borrower and upon his agreement to pay for such services and expenses, the transaction is not usurious. Whether the payment upon a loan of more than the legal rate of interest is usury depends upon the particular facts of the case and the intention of the parties, and these are questions for the jury. If paid or received for the loan, or forbearance of the money it is usury, but if the excess is for other good and valuable considerations, not interposed as a device to cover usury, the transaction is not usurious. Thruston vs. Cornell 38th New York Reports 231.

This is a New York contract, made there, and so far as it appears, was intended to have been executed there. We find no error in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Pope and Brown, for plaintiff in error.

L. J. Glenn and Son, for defendant in error.

Emma Jones vs. the State. Larceny after trust, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of larceny after a trust delegated. On the trial the defendant was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was made on the ground of error in the charge of the Court, and on the ground of newly discovered evidence, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The alleged error in the charge of the Court is "that every witness in the case is to be believed until impeached in some one of the modes known to the law. A jury cannot arbitrarily, of their own motion, set aside the evidence of any witness, the presumption of innocence attaches to witnesses which remains until removed by proof." There was no evidence offered on the trial to impeach the credibility of the witnesses examined on the part of the State, unless the statement of the defendant to the jury, not under oath, shall be considered as such. The Court charged the jury in relation to the defendant's statement, "that they were the exclusive judges of the weight that was due to that statement—you are to give it just such weight as in your judgment it is entitled to." The statement of the defendant, not under oath, cannot be said, in the legal sense of that term, to impeach the testimony of the witnesses for the State delivered under oath. We find no error in the charge of the Court to the jury, inasmuch as the Court left the credibility of the witness on the part of the State, in connection with the defendant's statements thereon to them. The newly discovered evidence is that the defendant expects to prove that she was at a different place on the day the offense is alleged to have been committed, but where she was does not appear, that she was not *the owner* of a certain alpacca dress, which one of the witnesses for the State swore she had on at the time of removing the clothes for wash, and that there was a mulatto woman living in Atlanta, by the name of Dora Robinson, about the time of the alleged larceny. If all this newly discovered evidence had been admitted on the trial, it would not even probably have produced a different result. The Courts do not favor new trials on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

John Milledge and A. H. Orr, for plaintiff in error.

T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

John Jones vs. The State. Robbery, from Fulton.

McCAY, J.

This Court will not reverse the judgment of the Judge of the Superior Court refusing a new trial, simply because from the evidence there may arise in a fair mind a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt.

To authorize a new trial on this ground, the failure in the testimony to establish guilt must be so complete as to make doubt and uncertainty inevitable. If a fair mind may under the testimony, be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, the verdict is not illegal.

Judgment affirmed.

Thrasher & Thrasher, for plaintiff in error.

J. T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

Martha C. Phipps vs. James H. Morrow, Orphany, et al. Equity, from Clayton.

McCAY, J.

Prima facie, an Ordinary of a county has no right to settle a debt due the county by a defaulting public officer, by taking land in payment of the debt, as the property of the county, and in a suit in the name of the Ordinary to recover the land, the burden is upon the Ordinary to show that it was necessary to take the land to save the debt or that the land was taken for some specific public purpose, for which the county authorities may buy land for the county. But if it was necessary to save the debt or the land was bought for such specific purpose, and the circumstances would give the Ordinary the right to buy, that makes out a case where the Ordinary may exercise the action, other proof thereof being unnecessary.

Judgment reversed.

W. Waterson, A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff in error.

John L. Doyal, R. W. Beck, Speer & Stewart, *contra.*

W. R. Phillips vs. D. A. Walker. Injunction, from Fulton.

TRIPPE, J.

1. One creditor holding a common law judgment, where the debtor is insolvent or unable to pay all his debts, cannot enjoin another creditor who is likewise law judgment creditor of the debtor because law judgment creditor is the older of the two.

2. Where it is claimed by the junior judgment creditor of a debtor who is unable to pay his debts, that the holder of the oldest judgment purchased another judgment younger than either of the others, for about one-fifth the amount under an agreement that the debtor was to have the benefit of the surplus, and by agreement between the creditors they released their judgment liens on a certain portion of the debtor's property, which the debtor was to sell and pay a large portion of the proceeds to the creditor who held the oldest executions, and it was so sold and nearly all the portion paid to said creditor applied to the payment of the whole of the judgment so purchased by him, and on the hearing of an injunction to restrain such creditor from selling the balance of the debtor's property under the oldest fi fa, and claiming the whole of the proceeds under it, and asking that the money so appropriated shall be credited to the oldest execution, the evidence being conflicting and the Chancellor grants the injunction, this Court will not interfere with his discretion in so doing.

Judgment affirmed.

Collier, Mynatt and Collier, for plaintiff in error.

A. W. Hammond and Son, for defendant in error.

J. T. Willingham et al. vs. Lydia Smith. Bicotment, from DeKalb.

TRIPPE, J.

1. It was not error in the Court to rule out as evidence an answer of a witness taken by interrogatories as follows: "But knows that the general report was that G. R. Smith owned it, (a store house,) and had used it for several years"—nothing else appearing in the answer to show that the "report" did not apply to the using as well as the ownership.

2. George K. Smith executed a deed to George Hamilton, and afterwards died. Hamilton conveyed the property by deed, after Smith's death, to his widow. The property was levied on as Smith's property, after his death, and sold by the Sheriff, by virtue of an execution issued against Smith in his life time, and bought by Willingham, who went into possession. Mrs. Smith brought ejectment. The issue was made by the defendant Willingham that Smith's deed to Hamilton, who was his father-in-law, was fraudulent and void. One badge of fraud alleged was the continued possession of the property in Smith after making the deed to Hamilton.

HELD, That Mrs. Smith, not being a party to a cause of action, the other party to which was dead, nor the administrator or executor of George K. Smith being a party to the suit pending, she was a competent witness for herself on the trial of the ejectment.

3. Where possession in the vendor after the sale was claimed as a badge of fraud, it was competent for a witness to testify that she heard the vendee some time after the sale say to the vendor, "he might have possession of the house free of rent if he would pay taxes and keep up repairs." Although no reply was proven to have been made to the proposition, the fact that the vendor did continue in possession for several years, entitled the party offering the evidence to have it to go to the jury for what it was worth.

4. The entries on the sheriff's docket, the Sheriff being dead, and the record of the judgment being produced, showing the payment of an execution by the security, are admissable in evidence.

5. There was no evidence in this case to authorize the Court to give in charge the request as to the deed being a mortgage.

6. Two verdicts having been rendered for the plaintiff, and there being evidence on which this verdict could have been found, we will not interfere with the refusal of the Court below to grant a new trial.

Judgement affirmed.

Hill & Candler, for plaintiffs in error.

T. P. Westmoreland and A. W. Hammond & Son, *contra.*

Eli J. Hulsey and Wm. G. Mitchell, vs. Warren J. Clark. Complaint for Land, from DeKalb.

TRIPPE, J.

A plaintiff in ejectment claimed under a deed conveying "all that part of lot No. 28, lying on the northwest side of said branch." The branch had been identified in a preceeding part of the deed as running through the corner of lot No. 27. The branch ran in a northeast direction but did not run quite through lot No. 20. It emptied into a river running through the northeast corner of the lot, crossing the nort and south boundary line of the lot on the east side a short distance from where the branch joins the river. The land in dispute was that part of the lot in the northeast corner cut off by the river, and the question was, did the deed convey that portion? Plaintiff claims under a deed made in 1847, by one Collier under a power of attorney from one Lofton. The land was afterwards conveyed to Minter and by Minter, in 1863, to plaintiff. Each deed described the land alike, the power of attorney to Collier describing it as on the north and west sides of the branch.

It was in proof that neither of plaintiff's predecessors in the title, and who were given in the abstract of title attached to the declaration, was ever in possession of the premises in dispute and that plaintiff never claimed them until 1869, and instituted his action in 1870.

On the trial defendant offered to prove by one George W. Morris that at the time Minter sold to plaintiff "it was agreed and understood by them that a certain fence row or hedge row, which was pointed out at the time, was the northeast boundary of that part of lot No. 28, sold by Minter to Clark, the plaintiff, and that he did not own or sell any land northeast of said line."

The Court, on plaintiff's motion, rejected the evidence.

The "fence row, or hedge row," proposed to be proved ran nearly northwest from the mouth of the branch, on the west side of the river, cutting off not only the premises in dispute, but a small portion of the lot on the upper line, lying west of the river.

HELD, That, looking at the whole testimony, and the plat of the lot as drawn from the description in the deed, and from the facts in relation to the branch and the river, and the non-claim of title or possession by plaintiff or his privies for so long a time, there was at least a sufficient ambiguity raised as to the real boundaries of the land sold to plaintiff to make the rejected evidence competent.

2. As the record does not show the charge of the Court on the question of the statute of limitations, and as that depends on the fact whether the prior possessions to which defendant must tack his, were adverse or not, and whether his or those to which he must so tack were in succession, all of which was a matter for the jury under the charge of the Court, we do not feel authorized to interfere with the verdict on the ground that it was contrary to law or against the evidence.

Judgment reversed.

William Ezzard, Hulsey & Tigner, for plaintiffs in error.

L. J. Wisa, Hillyer & Bro, *contra.*

WARNER, C. J., concurring.

I concur in the judgment of the Court in this case, but hold that the plaintiff's deed did not include or cover the land in dispute. The words of the plaintiff's deed are "to all that part of lot number twenty-eight in said district, lying on the northeast side of said branch, containing two hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less." The land in dispute is northeast of the branch, across the river. There is no ambiguity on the face of the plaintiff's deed, and therefore parol evidence was not admissible to explain it. If the bed or run of the branch had been changed or altered since the execution of the deed parol evidence would have been admissible to show that fact, but not otherwise. The plaintiff's deed calls for the land "lying on the northwest side of the branch," as it then run at the time of his purchase of it, and he must recover on the strength of his own title, although the defendant may have no title, except the naked possession. As the Court admitted parol evidence in relation to the title of the land in dispute, the evidence of Morris should also have been admitted.

STORIES RELATED IN GEORGIA.

Some Novel Information About the Poor White People who Inhabit Wire-Grass and "Piney-wood" Regions.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia P. ess.]

COLUMBUS, GA., March 29, 1873.

It was my good fortune to meet at Atlanta Colonel T. C. Howard, a gentleman of great culture and charming address. Prior to the war the Colonel was quite wealthy, and was famous for his splendid company and princely hospitality. Fortune has deprived him of the accident of wealth, but the jade has not affected the man's social qualities or subdued his spirit. This gentleman gave Mr. Grier and myself a great deal of

NOVEL INFORMATION.

about that almost unknown class of poor white people who inhabit the "wire-grass" and "piney-wood" regions of Georgia, and he told us a number of anecdotes illustrative of their mode of life and peculiar dialect, that were humorous and curious in themselves, and peculiarly inimitable in his manner of telling. The story I am about to give will, of course, lose much of its force; indeed, it would were any other man but the Colonel to tell it. Yet, with the aid of type, I will make the venture:

Colonel Howard was at one time a student in the law office of Robert M. Charlton and John E. Ward, two of the most eminent lawyers of Savannah. The parties to the conversation were two honest country men, natives of the wiregrass region, and young Howard, who, at the moment, was arranging some papers for the wiregrass men. One of the men had a thin, squeaking voice, and while the papers were being made ready he addressed his companion:

"I say, Newmans, what does Boatright say now? Air you friendly?"

Newmans (in a deep double bass voice, speaking very deliberately)—"Waal, Woods, ye know when an old bull has the range for a long time, and another bull comes an gores him outen it, they can pass an repass, but not to say friendly disposed?"

Howard (tickling up)—"Hello, Mr. Newmans! you been having a fight with Boatright too?"

"Waal, you may say a slight scrimmage; that's all."

Howard (who had not heard a word about the fight)—"Why, I didn't know it was you, I thought it was Bill." (Newman's son)

Newmans—"No; 'twas me—but 'twas 'bout Bill, that's a fact; 'twas 'bout Bill." "Well, tell me how it happened."

Newman—"Waal, t'other day Bill he goes down to Squire Scroggins' cross road. You know whar Squire Scroggins' cross roads is, don't ye?

Howard—"Oh, yes, I know where it is. Go on."

"Waal, as I said, Bill he goes down thar, and wh'ist thar he gets a little owly, and the Boatrights fell aboard of him, and beat him pretty nigh tew death. I tell you, Mr. Howard, they beat him severe. And I suppose that Boatright should say that he could lick any of the name. (Any of Newman's name.) "So Bill told me that night how he pottered roun' and bragged what he could do, and sich like. I knowed all his flings was made at me, but I never said nothin'. But next mornin', just 'bout sun up, I put my old blind bridle on my gray mar'—somebody had stole my other bridle durin' the big camp-meetin'—and I rode down thar. I found Boatright a sittin' a-top o' his front fence, a pecken of his teeth with a piece of lightwood splinter he had

PULLED OFFEN THE RAIL.

Sez I, "I understan' you said you could lick the name. Did you say it?"

"Said he did."

"What made you say it?'

"Kase I thought I could do it."

"Think ye kin do it now?"

"Think I kin."

"Light!" (Meaning get off the fence.)

Howard (to keep Newmans from going into details.) "Well, Mr. Newmans, did you have a fair fight?"

Newmans—"Not to say a fair fight, kase he had his coat off and his galluses tied 'round his waist, and I had to take two steps backards to git my coat off. Howsomdevir he struck at me with his right hand, an' I fended it off with my left, an' I gav him a sudvider under-bere (placing his hand to his chin,) an' as he went over I took a piece outer his beard with my teeth 'bout this big (doubling up both fists,) an' I tell you, Mr. Howard, it was a providential deseater, for it would a bruk the spine in his back finally."

Then, walking about the office excitedly, Newmans continued:

"And I could a got his eyeballs an' chawed his thumbs, but it's agin my principles, Mr. Howard, to fight that way."

Another story was related of one of these curious people that shows that they respect the ministry if they do not understand all the Mosaic laws. There are but few churches in the sparsely settled pine forests, and the advent of a preacher is a great occasion. They always respect the man's sacred calling, and have learned the partiality of the cloth for good living. Meat is the exception in

THEIR DAILY FARE,

and when hard driven for animal food they hunt the "gopher," as they name the species of terrapin that burrows in the sandy soil with wonderful rapidity; indeed, it is very difficult to overtake them when they once get a start.

A preacher who was to dine at the next cabin was riding through the woods one Sunday, and when near his destination he saw a man with his coat off, his sleeves rolled up, and his head bare, digging with the sand to his waist for dear life.

"My friend, this is the Sabbath; you should not work," said the clergyman.

"Work!" exclaimed the man, digging still harder, "I've got ter work like blazes; wife's gone ter meetin."

"But what are you working for?"

"I'm arter a gopher."

"Can you catch him?"

"Ketch him! Hell!" looking up with a scorpful glance. "I'm 'bleged to ketch him; the preacher's coming to our house for dinner, and we've got no meat."

The narrator said

THE GOPHER

was cap'ured, but history does not record the preacher's eating him.

I was amused while looking at the fortifications near West Point, Alabama, which our troops captured, and while remarking on the difficulty of the attack a man behind me said:

"'Twasn't hard; 'twas a soft thing."

"Of course, we had ten men to your one, and good soldiers," I said.

"That's all true, but 'twasn't that made it soft to take."

"What was it then?"

"Waal, I was there, an' after ten hours' fighten our ammunition give out. If we'd a had ammunition we'd a been fighten still, and that fort wouldn't a been tuck."

This was said in a half humorous tone, and we all enjoyed the joke. ARC.

Since leaving home in February I have traveled through six of the Southern States, and have watched carefully the visible improvements of the South, her capacity for development, and the manners of the people. As I have repeatedly said in my letters, my surprise has been most agreeable, and now, as I am about to turn North, I am led to compare one with the other the places I have visited, and in doing so, Columbus, Georgia, comes prominently forward as the the most desirable city I have seen, and the place described by its peculiar advantages to become the greatest manufacturing centre in the whole Union. Some call it now the "Lowell of the South," but the chances are, ere many years, the tables will be turned and Lowell will be "the Columbus of the North."

Gas Mistakes.

A New York gentleman went off to Saratoga last summer and closed his house. When he came back the gas man presented a heavy account for gas burned while he was gone.

"But it's a mistake, sir! we were all gone to Saratoga. We didn't need any gas," expostulated my friend.

"Can't help it, sir; the meter can't lie," put in the gas company.

The gentleman was such a good man, that finally the engineer went to his house and questioned his wife. "Well," she said, "how silly! Now I re'ollect that, just as we were leaving, I had forgotten the keys, which were left in the drawing-room, and, as I lighted the gas to find them—and it was burning, when we came back!"

A gentleman went to Europe and left a four foot burner burning in the wine-room for eight months. Multiply 4 by 24 and 30 and 8 and $3 80, and you will find he had to pay about $76 when he got home. All for one sip of that old sherry just before he started.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE RED MODOCS.

Who Were Killed in the Last Encounter.

All Quiet in Louisiana.

Voudooism in the North.

WASHINGTON.

WHO THE KILLED ARE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Captain Thomas was the son of the late Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas; Lieutenant Howe was the son-in-law of General Barry, commanding the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe; Lieutenant Harris was the son of a Philadelphia merchant; Lieutenant Wright was the son of General George Wright, lost on the steamer Brother Jonathan.

"OLD PROB'S."

The temperature will increase to morrow in the Mississippi valley and generally over the country eastward. For the Gulf States and Tennessee southeast winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States northerly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature with partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER CABLE

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Journal of Commerce urges the laying of an American press cable.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAID.

The Government has paid over sixteen millions of May interest.

LOUISIANA.

ALL QUIET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The political difficulties in Livingston parish are reported to be amicably adjusted. No fighting.

OREGON.

THE MODOC WAR.

LAVA BEDS, April 29.—A reconnoitering party of artillery and infantry proceeded in the direction of the present Modoc stronghold, Captain Thomas commanding, and a dozen Warm Spring Indians. It is expected the company will operate on reaching the bluff. The Modoc fire drove the troops to shelter. As usual, the foe was unseen, and the Indians delivered a cross and an incessant fire. Two of the wounded reached the camp, when four companies were sent to their rescue. They carried stretchers for the wounded, but could not reach them.

LATER.—Colonel Green reports the surprise complete and terrible. Lieutenant Cranston, of the fourth artillery is missing. Full lists of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained.

LATER.—The killed and wounded have been collected together and are waiting for conveyances to carry their remains to camp. Sixteen were killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lieutenants Wright and Howe.

Eight additional wounded Modocs were found in possession of Spencer and breach loading rifles, and some were known to have had two or more. The Indians numbered 21.

When the soldiers took refuge in Holdon, every egress from which the Indians commanded. The soldiers could not show hand or head without the certainty of being wounded. Very few escaped. The rest were either killed or wounded. The number of Modocs killed and wounded is unknown. Captain McKay reports that his Warm Spring Indians took three scalps.

A heavy rain is falling.

Col. Green, who went out with reinforcements, is momentarily expected.

It is difficult to recognize the dead but from some article of dress. Lieutenant was horribly defaced, and eight men were buried in the field and are unrecognizable.

Lieutenant Cranston, of Battery A, with four men, is still missing.

The reconnoitering force consisted of Batteries K and A of the Fourth Artillery and Company E of the Twelfth Infantry.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

THE WICKEDNESS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The paymaster of the Second Avenue street road, who had pepper thrown in his eyes by robbers, will lose his eye-sight. No arrests have been made.

Under the superstition of Voudooism a negro woman at Hampstead, Long Island, is charged with murdering three illegitimate children.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Massachusetts Medical Society are trying some of its members for practicing homœopathy. A second charge is, that while a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, you have joined and are a member of a certain society called the Massachusetts Homœpathic Judicial Society, which adopt as its principle in the treatment of diseases, a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homœopathy, and whose purposes are at variance with and which tends to disorganize the medical society. The trial attracts quite a large number of medical doctors.

ENGLAND.

CARLISTS VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, April 29.—The Carlist Committee here have reports from Spain stating that the Carlists have been victorious at Vera. In Navarre 80 Republicans were killed and wounded.

Don Alphonzo has not yet returned from France.

Sliding Down Hill.

Well, such times as the boys (and girls, too,) are having riding down hill just now—we never saw the like, and never expect to again. There is Grand Division street, for instance. It is as steep as Mount Blanc and as slippery as a glazier. The boys come it on their sleds at the rate of a mile a minute. It is worth while just to watch them. The street is full of pitch-holes, and when the sled strikes one of these up it goes with its rider and down again, and you ought to hear that North American lad grunt! It seems as if his mouth was a blow-pipe and all the wind in him was coming out of the orifice with a jerk. Then again sometimes the sleigh will turn around and go revolving down the hill on its own axle-tree, the lad clinging to it for dear life. Only the bravest of the brave tackle Division street. Eighth street from the Seminary grounds down to Federal street, is a beautiful place to coast. The descent is quite gradual, and the road-bed is smooth and even, but being icy all the way the sled runs with great rapidity. Here, these beautiful moonlight evenings, the girls coast with their beaux, and both sex have jolly fun. We know a young fellow who tried it last night, and he says that it is the best way of courting he ever tried. You place the girl in front of you in the sleigh begins to get an accelerated rate of speed, timid little creature that she is, she puts her hands back of her and seizes you about the body for protection. Then you get frightened too, and hang on to her, and hug her and squeeze her harder and harder as the sleigh goes on its course swifter and swifter. When you stop you are out of wind, and the girl is out of wind, and both have to sit awhile and hug to catch breath. This period depends somewhat on the amount of the girl's fright. One friend's girl was so frightened that he had to hug her for full five minutes. Then they get up and go back up the hill and ride down again, and keep on repeating the experiment until the old man comes around the corner, and both go home. Then the young fellow tells her that his mind is made up—he wants her to ride down hill with him all his life, and she says she will do it, and they are as happy as turtle doves. When the young man told us of the concoction of the sport, we told him not to give the girl the front seat as their ride is over down the hill, but to make her "take the back seat." He said he would do it. That's by all odds the best way.

The Trouble in Danbury with a Paint Brush and a Ladder.

Old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little hill to-day. He sent a man down town for a pot of paint and a ladder. Then he tied the paint pot on the end of the ladder, and put the ladder on his shoulder. This was a very smart arrangement, and the man himself admired it very much. He started for home this way, and didn't find any trouble in getting along the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curbstone or rubbed against buildings. Pretty soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery case and knocked the crown out of an eighteen dollar bonnet. Then he backed off in a fright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end. Then he started to turn around, and an old gentleman, who was desperately endeavoring to pull his wife out of danger, saw the peril and shouted out "Hi, there!" But it was too late. The pot struck against an awning post, tipped to one side, and the entire contents went over the aged couple. This so startled the man that he whirled completely around, smashing in an entire store front, frightening a milk man's team, and knocking over some thirteen persons who were actively dodging about to get out of the way. Then he dropped the ladder and fled into the country, shouting "murder" and "fire" at every jump. A regular ordained painter is now engaged at Mr. Watson's house. *Danbury News.*

General News Items.

Among the Vestrymen of St. Lazarus Church, Memphis, elected last week, were Jefferson Davis and Gideon J. Pillow.

It is estimated that this year the number of people who are resolved to "do" Europe, is about twenty-one thousand. Preparations have been made with the steamship lines for that number.

Santa Anna has been writing a book this winter on Mexican affairs, which a Boston firm is to publish.

Seventeen walnut trees, on a farm near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Indiana, were sold the other day for $800.

Miscellaneous Items.

Pat, from County Perry, says that Kerosene is useful, but he prefers the good old Immerald Iale to any of them.

Ladies can, in the present state of civilization, either buy their switches to match their hair, or dye their hair to match their switches.

It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire population of the United States is dependent for support upon the production and manufacture of iron. The value of the metal annually manufacured is $900,000,000, and 940,000 workmen are employed in the industry, the aggregate of whose wages reaches $600,000,000.

Briefs.

To gain time—Steal a watch.

An impossible quantity—Too much money.

A stirring event—making hasty pudding

Whether old age is to be respected depends very much upon whether it applies to men or to poultry.

An Indiana Sunday-school man writes to a Bible firm in New York, "Send me on some Sunday-school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates of Indians as far as possible."

☞ The other morning a tolerably well dressed, but wild-eyed, gentleman called Mayor Macauley to one side, in the City Court-room, and said he wanted something done with his wife. "What's the matter?" inquired his Honor. "She keeps giving me pills," was the reply. "I wouldn't take 'em," said his Honor. "I can't help it," said the injured husband; "she gives 'em to me when I'm asleep." "I'd wear a muzzle," said his Honor. The injured husband started. He hadn't thought of that.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

☞ The charming Aimee recently gave a "sacred" concert in Boston, which was very successful, and proved an immense attraction to those fond of solemn harmonies. One night she kicked the tenor in the mouth because he failed on a high note, and an old deacon remarked that he would gladly have given fifty dollars if he had not left his specs at home.

☞ Mrs. Stowe thinks, "with suitable instruction, alligators may yet be seen in the Legislature. They certainly would not be more grasping and voracious than many in the situation; and there is a fine openness about their manner of doing things that is prepossessing." Ah, if we could only have them in Congress, half and half.

☞ Parson Brownlow hesitated for some weeks, but finally took the "back pay" money, at the same time cursing the poverty, protracted illness and big doctors' bills that forced him to do it.

☞ W. R. Hill, son of General D. H. Hill, of the late Confederate army, has been appointed a cadet at West Point from the Charlotte, North Carolina, district.

☞ Mrs. C. A. Hickey, formerly wife of Judge W. T. Barry, Postmaster-General under President Jackson's administration, died in Newport, Kentucky, yesterday.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; uplands 19 1-2; Orleans 20; sales 673 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 1,001 bales; gross 2,609.

Cotton—Sales for to-day 33; last evening 165 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 17,300 bales as follows: April 18 11-16a 18⅝; May, 18 11-16a18⅝. June, 18¼a19. July, 19a19 3-16. August, 19a19 1-16. September, 18¼a18 3-8.

Flour inactive and unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer. Prime wheat firm for low grades 1a2c lower. Corn a shade firmer—fair business. Rice firm 7¼a8¾. Pork quiet and a shade firmer $19. Lard steadier. Naval stores dull. Tallow 9 1-16a9¼. Freights a shade lower; cotton 5-16d.

Money closed at 7. Sterling 8½. Gold 16¼a 16⅝. Governments—January, July, May and November, declined ⅛. State bonds very steady.

LATER—6's 21½; 63s 18⅝; 64s 18⅝; 65s 20½; new 17½; 67s 19½; 68s 17⅛; new 5s 16; 10-40s 13 1-5. Tennessee 6s 79½; new 79½. Virginia 6s 43; new 49. Consols 92½. Deferred 13. Louisiana 6s 43; new 40. Levee 6s 40; 8s 50. Alabama 8s 50; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 72; 7s 86. North Carolina 6s 25; new 16. Special tax 14. South Carolina 6s 25; new 18. April and October 25.

GALVESTON, April 29.—Cotton—net receipts 681 bales; exports coastwise 855; sales 660; stock 56,690.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton—net receipts 828 bales; sales 535; stock 33,993.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Cotton—net receipts 59 bales; stock 4,378.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Cotton firm; low middlings 16; net receipts 1,465 bales; exports coastwise 900; sales 150; stock 6,886.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Cotton—gross receipts 225 bales; exports coastwise 65; sales 175; stock 10,416.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton—receipts 843 bales; shipments 604; stock 35,137.

AUGUSTA, April 29.—Cotton—receipts 141 bales; sales 204.

BOSTON, April 29.—Cotton—Net receipts 5 bales; gross 1,165; exports to Great Britain 15; sales 300; stock 12,052.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton—Net receipts 895 bales; exports coastwise 55; sales 200; stock 23,126.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton is fair demand; ordinary 12; good ordinary 15¾; low middlings 17¼a17¾; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 5,288 bales; gross 7,266; exports to Great Britain 45; sales 1,800; last evening 1,500; stock 153,814.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton dull and nominal and nothing doing; net receipts 393 bales; exports coastwise 1,916; stock 33,232.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Short ribs 29 and 9. Sales of cotton include 6,000 bales American

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. AUBURT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar13-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Brick Grate Cement Oil and Paint Works, 35 Fryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Canvas, Oil Colors, Pencils, Pinsbrushes, Water and Oil Colors, &c., especially. apr15-eod1y.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S closing out sale is the place to buy cheap goods. Best prints, 11½c; striped cambrics 12c.; 4-4 bleached domestic, 12½c.; six-lace home French women corsets, 65c.; ¼ white marseilles, $1.25, former price $2.50; one-button kid gloves, 10c.; two, 75c.; and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates. tf

READ THIS PROGRAMME.—During the coming week we are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to the trade in every particular line in Dry Goods at such a reduction in prices as will warrant us in saying, that no other house in the city can undersell us. It will therefore be to the interest of those who desire to purchase Dry Goods to call at the well known New York store, No. 29, Whitehall street. Our stock is complete in every branch of the trade and we invite the public to give us a call.

The Great Southern Trunk Warehouse is located at STEINHEIMER BROS.,
New York Store, No. 29,
Whitehall Street
apr27-3t

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Go to the entertainment at DeGive's to-night.

Drop in and see Stewart & Wood about a baby carriage.

Mayson will sell eleven bales of hay and other articles to-morrow.

Call at Kendrick & Sons for your carpets and matting.

M. & J. Hirsch have removed back to their old stand.

Queen and Bear will sell a lot of horses and harness this morning.

Go listen to the Ravens at D. G've's to night.

A controlling interest in two fine North Georgia lime works for sale.

One of the best brick yards in the city for rent or for sale.

Cuyuta Base Ball Club meets to-night.

American Standard School Series—John P. Morton & Co.

See notice in bankruptcy—A. T. Akerman, assignee.

SALE OF THE CITY'S PROPERTY.—Let no one forget the sale of the magnificent lots by Mayor Hammock, to-day. Such an opportunity will, perhaps, never be presented again for the purchase of central business lots.

MCDONOUGH STREET RAILROAD.—We are glad to chronicle the track-laying of this new line. In a few weeks the cars will be running regularly on this leading street. We trust that the City Council will allow the hills to be properly graded, both for the use of the railroad and the benefit of the people.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNICS.—Sunday school of Second Baptist Church picnics at Stone Mountain on Saturday next. Tickets to be had at Richard's Book Store.

Trinity (Methodist) Sunday school picnics at the same place next Friday.

The Presbyterian Sunday schools will unite and picnic at Stone Mountain on Tuesday, the 13th day of May.

GONE.—We regret to announce the departure of the family of our distinguished townsman, Judge Trippe, for Atlanta. Our citizens will lose in this gentleman a great benefactor, whose example and influence for the public good will be difficult to replace. To the citizens of Atlanta we commend him, with the assurance that he will lend his influence to the development and progress of their enterprising and wonderful city. To the poor and afflicted, his heart and his hand will dispense pearls of charity.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

PERSONAL.—President Lipscomb, Rev. J. Dixon, Rev A J Battle, Rev W L Kirkpatrick, Rev W H Davis, are at the Kimball House.

Rev M B Harden, LaGrange; Rev S P Callaway, West Point; Hon W O Tuggle, LaGrange; at J H Calaway's.

Prof A B Niles, of Griffin, at Dr Whi'e's.

Prof S M Zettler, of Macon, at Col John M Clarke's.

Rev D Emanuel Butler, President Georgia Baptist Convention, at Rev H C Hornady's.

J H Nash, Principal Stone Mountain High School, at W A Rawson's.

Hon W P Price, North Georgia Agricultural College, at Louis Scofield's.

The following were registered at the Kimball House: J W Bernd, La; Paul C Morton Lexington; Mrs Morrow, Miss Davis, Halifax, N S; J D Ellington and lady, Ala. P Dow and wife, N U; M J Madden, N Y; G R B Edwards, Boston; J W Pegram, Va; Dr West, Mrs West, Augusta; T B Moss, Miss Laura H. Moss Lexington; J F McKibben, Griffin.

At the National Hotel among other arrivals we note the following: J Walker, Baltimore; E N Harris, J N Glenn, Rome; W C Mansfield, Marrietta; Mrs. Glenn, Cave Springs; Seaborn Jones, Rockmart; J W O'Conor, Macon; J C McMichael, T S Sharman, Thomaston; J L Hollifield, West Point; Hon H R Harris, Greenville; J L Gaston, Athens, Tennessee; J A Lowry, Mouse Creek, Tennessee; M A Lewis, Thomson; Rev. H Quigg, Newton county; Singleton G Howell, Gwinnett county.

IN MEMORY OF REV. DR. WILSON.—At a meeting of the Session and a portion of the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta to give some expression of their feelings with reference to the death of their late Pastor, Rev. John S. Wilson, D. D., the following minute, unanimously, was adopted and ordered spread on the Journal of the Session.

Our noble, venerated and beloved father and Pastor no longer moves amongst us. We never again shall see, in this life, his bright eye kindle with emotion, nor hear his clear, earnest voice proclaim the glad tidings of salvation.

After an unresting, untiring devotion of more than fifty-three years to the work of the Gospel ministry, he has ceased from his labors, and his master has called him away from earth to those "mansions above," where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

There were few men like him. In stern, unbending integrity he was a model. In firm, undaunting, unyielding advocacy of what he believed to be the truth, we know no one his equal. In the days of the christian martyrs, he would have marched to the stake undaunted and unmoved by all the lurid flames that might have been kindled around him. Yet, with all his firmness and decision of character, he was courteous and kind to all around him, as the fairest, truest, and best specimen of that "highest work of God," a christian gentleman.

Our hearts are torn with anguish when we contemplate the desolate church of which he was so long a pastor. But while we must mourn over our loss, we must bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well."

We tender to these bereaved ones whose very heartstrings have been sundered by his being torn from their fond embrace our heart-felt sympathy. Bleeding and torn though your heart's best affections may be, there is "a balm in Gilead," which can alone cure and heal your wounded hearts.

To our fellow-members of our own church, we would say, cherish the memory of our beloved Father as you would the richest jewel. Try to be like him.

IS SEVEN PER CENT. REMUNERATIVE?—Now that the public mind seems intent on savings banks and their operations, and as by the action of the Eagle and Phenix Savings Department the rate has been lately increased to 7 per cent., we have collected a few figures upon this topic, and herewith present them to our readers. Men very carelessly conclude that 3 per cent. is just ½ of 6 per cent., and that 7 per cent. is only 1 per cent. more, little dreaming of the vastly different results these different rates give when compounded only once a year; the difference must be widely different when the interest is compounded four times a year. Examine for the facts in the following table:

One dollar 100 years at 3 per cent	$ 19 25
One dollar 100 years at 6 per cent	341 10
One dollar 100 years at 7 per cent	856 62

It is stated in Hildreth's History of the United States that Manhattan Island, now the city of New York, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians for sixty-four guilders, or twenty-four dollars. This was only about two hundred and fifty years ago, and yet if the buyers of this island could have securely put this money away where it would have drawn 7 per cent. compounded only once a year, the accumulation would vastly exceed the whole valuation of the real estate of the city and county of New York. If any of our readers doubt this let them—remembering that money compounded once a year doubles itself in every ten years about—make the calculation, and it will be seen that it will amount to $305,201,302.

The growth of our national wealth is only three and one-eighth per cent. per annum. It is evident, therefore, that those persons who receive on their deposits seven per cent., especially where it is compounded four times per annum, are receiving not only a fair but more than double the interest received by average citizens on their capital, and that such deposits will ultimately yield an immense sum to the fortunate possessor. Capitalists have discovered this and now are buying property of average healthy areas where they yield only 6% per cent. interest. Where such property is secured in unincumbered real estate and large deposit, coupled with the individual liability of the stockholders, is guaranteed, and seven per cent. offered, a rare opportunity is offered, and we know the sagacity of our people will cause them to readily grasp it.—*Columbus Sun.*

BIRCH, of the Newnan Dispatch, inclines Imperial-ism.

WHO wants to rent or buy a brick-yard? Call at W. L. Hubbard & Co's.

WHO wants to invest in good lime works? See advertisement.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, matting and window shades at Kendrick & Son's.

M. & J. HIRSCH have returned to their old stand. No. 41 Whitehall street. If you want bargains call on them

QUEEN & BEAR will sell this morning saddle and buggy horses, carriage horses, farming horses and harness, saddles, &c.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Wallace & Fowler sold the Waddell property yesterday evening for $8,000 to John Picken.

HOLLIFIELD and McMichael, two energetic and live editors, are in town attending the Teachers' Convention. They are seated in the "Poet's Corner."

MAYSON will sell at auction to-morrow morning eleven bales of hay, a second-hand piano and a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

LITTLE WILLIE, infant child of Henry W. Wood'ng, will be buried at he't past ten o'clock this morning from the residence of James I. McAllister, on Mangum street.

We invite attention to the card of John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Ky., publishers of the American Standard School Series. Mr. Israel Putnam is the agent in Atlanta.

STEWART & WOOD.—We invite attention to the card of Stewart & Wood, wholesale and retail dealers in stoves, hollow-ware, mantels, grates, house furnishing goods and children's carriages. This is a new but live and energetic firm.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DEGIVE'S TO-NIGHT. We invite attention to the programme of the entertainment to-night at DeGive's complimentary to the Georgia Teacher's Association. Songs, readings and calisthenic exercises will give piquancy and interest to the occasion. To hear the reading of "The Raven" is worth a visit there, to say nothing of the other exercises.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The following is the result of the habeas corpus case noticed in yesterday's paper:

Willis N. Hawkins, alias Noel, who was held under a warrant of the Governor of Georgia, on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, and who was remanded to the custody of the agent from Tennessee, J. C. Lundie, settled the case in writing with Lundie yesterday. He agreed to pay Lundie the money he claimed in four days, Lundie consenting to give him the warrants. The contract of settlement was presented to Governor Smith, and he revoked his warrant after examining Lundie as to the facts.

A PAINFUL RUMOR.—A rumor spread through portions of our city yesterday of a most startling nature. According to it, the flourishing little town of Lawrenceville was on Monday the scene of a catastrophe, as fatal and as terrible as it was unexpected. We give the substance of what we have been able to gather concerning this report, and hope that it may prove untrue, or at least exaggerated.

It appears that about 12 o'clock on Thursday, while a number of little girls, scholars of the High School in Lawrenceville, were enjoying their recess on the premises attached to the school, they became frightened at a thunderstorm which was rapidly gathering over, and ran into an outbuilding for shelter. There were twelve or fifteen girls in the party, and as the building was small, they were closely huddled up together. In the midst of the storm which burst upon them, the lightning struck their frail shelter with this most fatal effect. Three or four of the little ones were hurried immediately into eternity, others dangerously injured and the balance severely shocked.

We have made diligent inquiries to ascertain the truth of this rumor and the names of the injured parties. We have not seen any one direct from Lawrenceville, but parties from the neighborhood, who came down yesterday, say that they have heard nothing about it.

We have ascertained, however, that the report was started by a man named Minton, a merchant of Roswell. Minton stated that he got it from an inhabitant of Lawrenceville who vouched for its truth. This is all that we have learned concerning their rumor, but we will duly inform our readers if it proves true.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court Yesterday—The Superior Court spends the day over the O'Connor Equity Cause—Trials of the Ku-Kluxes before Commissioner Conley—Doings in the Magistrates Courts, Etc., Etc.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

14	Rome	17	Middle
15	Cherokee	18	Ocmulgee
16	Augusta	19	Eastern
		20	Brunswick

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *April* 29.

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 1.—Thos. G. W. McMakin vs. the State. Criminal law, from Polk. Argued. Blance, for plaintiff in error. Ivey F. Thompson, Solicitor General, represented by Hamilton Yancey, Esq., contra.

No. 3.—Warren Akin vs. J. R. Freeman. Claim from Floyd. Alexander & Wright; Warren Akin for plaintiff in error. Smith & Branham, contra.

Pending the argument of the above stated case, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

The trial of the case of Patrick O'Connor vs. Marcellus O. Markham, and William L. Hubbard, Deputy Sheriff. Bill for relief and injunction, occupied the whole of yesterday's session of this body. Able arguments were made on either side by Julius Brown, Colonel Mynatt, Captain Jackson and Hon. B. H. Hill Mr. Hill's argument was over three hours in length. The amount involved in this case is about $3,500, and has been hotly contested. Judge Hopkins delivered an exhaustive charge to the jury, and they retired to make up their verdict about half past four o'clock in the afternoon. By consent of counsel they will be permitted to bring in a sealed verdict.

The following gentlemen have been sworn upon the Grand Jury in addition to those given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

Lucien B Davis, Lenard W Fulson, Horace H Witt, William C Moore and Judson C Warlick.

Late in the afternoon the case of J J Trasher vs Willis P Chisolm—suit to set aside the sale of property under a tax fi fa was taken up.

After counsel had finished striking the jury, Court adjourned until this morning, when this case will be first in order.

Messrs. Trasher & Trasher represent the plaintiff. L E Rockby and Gartrell & Stephens contra.

The United States Commissioner's Court.

One of the Daniels, whose cases were given in yesterday's paper, was tried for Ku-Kluxism before John L. Conley yesterday. The investigation was a long one, and fine arguments for the defence were made by General Gartrell. The Commissioner reserved his decision until ten o'clock this morning, at which time the other cases will also be disposed of. In the meantime the defendan's are out on bond.

The Justice's Courts.

Frank Bingle was arrested on a warrant from Justice Sasseen yesterday afternoon for larceny. The warrant was taken out by Mr. R. S. Marshal, who charges him with stealing a pair of boot legs from him on last week. The case was still pending at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

Justice Maday heard a case of larceny after a trust yesterday. The defendant was a negro girl, Rose McDonald, alias Rose Perry. The offence is alleged to have been committed way back in August, 1869, by appropriating $54 out of $68, with which she had been entrusted fraudulently to her own use. After argument, the warrant was withdrawn by the prosecution, and the costs paid.

Station House Report.

Only two city cases had been lodged in the Station House last night up to eleven o'clock. One for discharging fire arms in the city limits, and the other for being drunk and disorderly.

There were three State cases also arrested by the police yesterday. Joseph Rogers, colored, for larceny, George Heaton, colored, attempt to commit a rape on a white lady, near Shermantown, and Andrew Brown, colored, an escaped convict from the chain gang.

GEORGIA TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

Seventh Annual Meeting—Large Assemblage—Interesting Addresses—Deep Interest.

HALL OF THE K-MBALL HOU'E,
ATLANTA, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

The Georgia Teacher's Association assembled this day at 10:30 A. M.

The opening was delayed for some time in consequence of a want of seats. The attendance is quite large. We were pleased to note the presence of so many ladies, and the intense interest manifested by them in the proceedings.

The Association was called to order by the venerable President, Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, Chancellor of the State University.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. D. Wills, D.D.

The President then introduced Hon. Joseph E Brown, President of the Board of Education of Atlanta, who welcomed the Association in a neat and chaste address, of which we can only give a brief synopsis.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S ADDRESS.

He expressed to the Association the gratification felt by the people of Atlanta at seeing such an intelligent body in their midst, whose great object was to devise plans to promote the best interest of the noble old State.

We had passed through one era and were entering upon another. The past deserved our reverence because it was favorable to the development of intellectual power and the highest order of statesmanship. But it was not a system that developed the masses. The old era had passed away amidst the throes of revolution When we buried it we felt that we were ruined God works in a mysterious way, and elevates us in the scale of being when we least expect it.

Instead of the old system of agricultural development that of the development of diversified in crests will greatly surpass our brightest anticipations.

Cotton was formerly our greatest interest; it is still a great interest; but it will become more valuable with the development of diversified interests The speaker said that, though he might not live to see the time, yet the day would come when the mineral resources of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama would be developed, and would yield a greater revenue than the entire cotton crop of all the Southern States.

But how is our mineral resources to be developed? By mental power. Massachusetts and New England dictated the laws and controlled the government, because of the mental power ob tained by educating the masses. by providing the means to develope their intellectual power and resources. We are now inaugurating such a system. The people are now aroused, and will be satisfied with nothing less than the general diffusion of education.

Our young city has taken an important step in the right direction. Our school houses are thrown open to every one with ut respect to "race, color, or previous condition."

The black and the white are taught in separate schools. This must be diffused throughout the State. There are difficulties that embarrass the system at the beginning, but we must perfect it step by step. This must come by the efforts of this Association. Under the old system we had no Association as the one now assembled, of ladies and gentlemen, devoting their lives to the development and culture of the intellectual powers. This Association must devise plans to enlighten the statesman and the legislator. The speaker concluded by saying "it is my pleasant duty to welcome you to our public schools, to welcome you to our city and bid you thrice welcome to our homes."

Dr. Lipscomb, the President, responded in behalf of the Association, in that grand and eloquent style peculiar to himself. We give a brief synopsis for want of space.

PRESIDENT LIPSCOMB'S RESPONSE.

The President said in substance:

Judge Brown: In behalf of the Association and out of my own heart I thank you for the words you have spoken, not only for the words, but the ideas conveyed; because of their kind and genial spirit, and the sympathy you have exhibited on previous occasions for all movements that tend to elevate dignify and ennoble the race. I am glad to respond. The vast sphere indicated by your remarks, show your care for the welfare and well-being of the people. The work of the teacher, viewed in its earthly aspects, is the widest in its sphere of any earthly ministry. Its roots strike deep; its trunk rises higher and broader; its branches extend farther shading the land. While its leaves are not for the healing of the nations, its fruits are always nourishing.

If the same powerful development characterized the teachers of Georgia to-day as in the other professions a mighty impetus would be imparted to their power.

There is a Georgia greater than the Georgia we have lost; a Georgia grander than the old Georgia was. The Georgia in our brains, under our feet, and in our hills and our rivers, will be the Georgia that will gladden the hearts and homes of our children.

God would bless no efforts that we make, unless it be directed to self-development. Look at the change wrought in the last five years. Who would have predicted five years ago that the House of Commons of England, would have been agitated on the University bill. Science controls capital. The question was how much science could be put in our industries. Education has become a matter of statesmanship. Every child taught, every mind skilled in activity, is but to arm them to go forth and recover that sovereignity our Maker blessed us with—the sovereignty of mind, of muscle, and of soil.

Give us this sovereignty; all will spring from this single germ. There is no power that will lift the people up like education. But raised Belgium and Prussia up and is lifting up Italy. The Teacher has not progressed, because he has not come in contact with his fellow-teacher as much as the other professions. Teachers should meet together to correct each other's methods, strengthen each other's hands, and encourage each other's hearts.

These meetings result in mutual improvement. The speaker thanked Governor Brown for his kind and cordial welcome to a city where education was not a sentiment, but a principle. All cities may become centers of intellectual and moral power. And then will their influence radiate and permeate the rural districts of the State, till like the leaven it shall leaven the whole State.

BUSINESS

Professor J. A. Richardson of Atlanta, and Professor J. W. Glenn of Jefferson, Ga., were elected assistant secretaries.

On motion of Professor M. V. Calvin, Mr. A. Hogg of Alabama, and M. V. Johnson of South Carolina, were tendered seats on the floor.

AN EPISODE.

Just at this point a bright-eyed, intelligent looking boy walked briskly up the center aisle, and, advancing to the President, gracefully presented him with a charming bouquet. The boy was the son of Colonel S. B. Spencer. The bouquet was the gift of that ardent lover of beauty and flowers, Charlie Herbst.

The next item was the

ANNUAL ADDRESS

of President Lipscomb. His theme was "Art as a Means of Culture."

He said that he did not refer to technical art, or art as a specific means of education in its proper sense, but as a means of higher culture.

He laid down the proposition that the fundamental principles of all art were essentially the same. It had a common generic root—a principle, a purpose, an end.

Art had its birth in the imagination, and was distinct from that education that grows out of the will or the conscience. Art follows the methods of the imagination, while other methods cultivate the power of the will. Art is free and spontaneous and springs from impulse.

Things allowable in one art are not permissable in another. The chief merit of art is cultivating the power of expression. Expressional power is the highest form of intellect.

How shall we read a picture as we read a book? With an eye of perception, keen and clear; a knowledge of form; every sense acute. Most minds fail because they cannot formulate power.

The artist is a commentator. We must look through his eyes and catch the leading idea, the formative power. We must study it in the glass of subjects in which it belongs. (Pointing to a copy of Raphael's painting of the Savior's charge to Peter.) Look at this picture. How shall we read it? Jesus is placed on one side. The geometrical center was not necessary, because wherever he stands is the center. Hide one-half of the picture, and it does not destroy its integrity; hide Him from view and the picture has no meaning.

In the crowd I see the Hebrew, Asiatic, Roman and Grecian types. But in our Savior every lineal race and nationality is eliminated.

Next we study how the leading idea developes itself through the different forms; how it elaborates itself; how it is broken up in paragraphic form; how each paragraph is attributive to the leading idea.

Turn now to the picture of the healing of the lame man at the gate called Beautiful. The leading idea is Charity. It was no conventional or ideal act; it is the typical miracle of Christianity; typical of tender heartedness and sympathy with human sorrow.

Study it in the force of its expressional idea. It must have breadth of view and massiveness. You can't give expression to a pin head or a needle point. Notice the perfect character of its symbolism. In the case of the charge it is a pastoral scene. See the sheep and the shepherd. Everything harmonizes with the leading idea.

In the picture of the death of Ananias no blood is necessary. But view this one of Paul at Athens. See it in paragraphic distribution. There is moral beauty and sublimity in it. Moral beauty coalesces with conscience and the imagination. But how give form to sublimity. Surplice, the attribute of a developed mind, power, worship, action. Every line is curved, indicating great power in great repose. Paul is self-poised and self-restrained. Look at them in his rear and notice the initial-steps. They exhibit concern, attention, consternation of thought. The second paragraphic group are noisy, turbulent, excited, and thoughtful. The fourth group are sharpened, subtle, quarrelsome.

The culmination is rapt attention, an ecstatic glow We might master the models of other minds; we must study the creations of other minds. Pictures are better than books. The charm of Raphael is in the expression of form. Michael Angelo had a greater sense of power. He was the symbol of God's omnipotence.

At the conclusion of this excellent address, the speaker was warmly applauded.

An intermission of fifteen minutes occurred, after which Professor A. B. Niles, President of the Griffin Female College, was introduced and delivered an address on

THE NOBILITY OF THE TEACHER'S PROFESSION.

If nobility can be applied to any profession, it can be applied to that of teachers. None rank higher in point of utility. If the teacher fulfills his mission he renders honor unto himself and elsewhere and enables those entrusted to him. The teacher blends the good of all. Jupiter once offered the prize of impartiality to the one who had been the most useful to his race. The warrior, the philosopher, the poet, the musician, all preferred their claims. A venerable man present declined to say aught for himself, except to say "all these were once my pupils." Jupiter ordered him crowned at once.

Lord Brougham and Martin Luther both commend the office of teacher. Luther said that next to preaching teaching was the most useful, and some times he was to be ranked as to which was the most honorable.

While warriors are crowned with laurels and emblazoned in song and story, no shaft lifts its head to tell where the faithful teacher sleeps. The profession must be recognized as one of the leading dignities of ones? When teachers are honored the masses are enlightened, and progress is made in science, art and political power.

One reason why the profession has not been more honored in Georgia, is because it has hitherto been monopolized by aliens. Some, however, did enter upon the work, and their lives and labors stand out in bold relief in history among the noble men and women of the South.

We must vindicate the nobility of the profession. Teachers must be qualified and trained. They must be identified with it as a life work.

This association is the most efficient means to accomplish this end. Teachers don't appreciate themselves. Let us assert its nobility at home and in the schoolroom—in the language of the apostle let us exclaim, "I magnify mine office."

The association adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association re-assembled at 3 P. M.

Professor Niles, Professor Dews and Dr. West were announced as the Committee on Membership.

TEXT BOOKS

Major J. A. A. West, of Augusta, offered a resolution that A. A. Lipscomb, B. M. Zettler, B. Mallon, G. M. Dews, W. H. Baker, W. H. Waddell, W. LeConte Stevens, G. J. Orr, D. E. Butler, V. T. Sanford and A. H. McLaws be appointed a committee to examine all text books. All books not reported favorably upon by them were to be rejected.

This excited considerable discussion. Major West, Professor Waddell, Professor Baker, Professor Janes, favored it, and Professor Mallon, Professor M. V. Calvin, R. E. Parks and Dr. S. H. Stout opposed it. The resolution was tabled by a heavy vote.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

A class of the seventh grade, from Luckie Street School, composed of some eleven boys and seventeen girls, were next put on the stage. This class is taught by Miss Lizzie Echols of Decatur, who has complete control of them. Her own sickness, and the dangerous illness of one of her brothers, prevented her being present. The class certainly demonstrated that they were in the care of a faithful and competent teacher.

The class read from the second and third Readers distinctly and audibly. They answered all questions with a readiness and accuracy surprising. The class recited the multiplication table, and one bright-eyed little girl recited "Little Bird Honey Dew," with effect. The class were warmly applauded by the audience.

Professor G. M. Dews of Columbus, then read a very fine essay on

INCENTIVES TO STUDY.

The speaker began by alluding to the fact that minds were differently constituted. Some were practical; some theoretical and many visionary.

There were two classes of incentives, negative and positive.

The negative incentives were divided into those relating to the school, and those relating to the teacher.

Relative to schools. The buildings should be pleasant, well ventilated and adapted to the work. There should be a place for everything and everything in its place; a time for everything and everything in its time. Order should be preserved. The virtues of punctuality, diligence and cleanliness cultivated. The teacher must exercise patience, possess aptness to teach, common sense, self-control, earnestness, perseverance, correct moral habits, just in all statements, and just in rewards and punishments. In a word, the teacher must have tact.

Positive incentives must be brought directly to bear on pupils. These by but two: hope of reward and fear of punishment.

Appeals to love of approbation; emulation, prizes, and rolls of honor are incentives. Disapprobation, ridicule, legitimate when legitimately used, and corporeal punishment, are also incentives. The last should only be inflicted on the hand. Keep the rod in abeyance, and only use it when the best judgment dictates.

Dr. Lipscomb announced that all papers presented to the association were open for discussion. On this question the people were divided.

Dr. Douglass a reed with Professor Dews in the main, but dissented from the idea of ridicule being an incentive.

Dr. West agreed with Professor Dews on the subject of ridicule, but differed with him as to awarding prizes.

SEEKING TOPICS.

The following resolution, offered by Professor Lancaster, of Savannah, was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association be requested to bring before this body by resolution or otherwise, such topics as are of general educational importance.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected:

C E Lambdin, A A Murphy, Barnesville; G M Patterson, Marshallville; V T Sanford, Pendelo; B F Clark, A J Robert, Ringgold; R A Massey, W A Bass, W H Miller, J H Logan, H H Smith, Atlanta; H E Morrow, A T Woodward, Griffin; J U Vincent, Norcross; G W Fuller, Columbus; Rev D Emanuel Butler, Madison; M T McMullen, Chattanooga; A Hogg, C T Dunklin, Auburn, Ala; R L Campbell, Waltons Ford; Rev R M Lyle, Bardstown; J C Clemens, Cumming; W P Graves, Marietta; H G Lewis, Colaparchee; M H Smith, Waynesboro; W G Smith, Macon; Rev E H Myers, Macon; J F Bonnell, Union Springs, Ala; W H Lawson, Sandersville; Prof F A Guttenberger, Sandersville R V Forrester, Warenton; W W Turner, Eatonton; Miss A Williams, Atlanta; Agnes Henderson, ditto; Lou Wood, ditto; Mattie F Andrews, ditto; Mrs S V Prather, ditto; Miss Ruth M Larrabe, ditto; Miss Mary J George, ditto; Miss Talulah Elliss, ditto; Anna Brown, ditto; Lilla W Roberts, ditto; Eliza A Heath, ditto; Miss M W Goulding, ditto, Miss Sallie F Johnson, ditto; Miss Mary S Fraser, ditto; Miss Jennie V Clayton, ditto; Mrs Sallie C Duggan, Sandersville, Ga; Mrs Susan M Driggan, Sandersville, Ga.; Miss T A Word, Rome, Ga; Miss Jall: Wood, Rome, Ga.; Miss A Aycock, Americus, Ga. Miss H F Barney, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs W T Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs C T Sams, Atlanta, Ga; Miss F I Holmes, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Dadie Patton, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs Mattie I Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs Kate A Sherwood, Augusta, Ga; Mrs Mary A Holliday, Augusta, Ga.

The Association adjourned until 8 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 8 o'clock. The entrance to the hall from Wall street was rather dark for such an occasion.

The following distinguished gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Revs D Shaver, E W Warren, D Wills, C A Evans, D E Butler, Hon J E Brown, Hon W F Price, Hon W Feazel, Prof J G Orr and Dr West.

The first thing in order was the address of Rev J Dixon, D D, of Augusta. He was introduced and enchained the audience for over an hour with a masterly lecture on

THOUGHT AND HIS CHAMPION.

The speaker said that Thought is the force of forces. Thinkers rule the world. It was the glory of man that he thought. His description of the power of thought, on the outer and inner world, on mind and matter, was graphic and beautiful.

Poetry was a chariot of thought. History and poetry were the bride and bridegroom. The good, the beautiful and the true moulded the destinies of the world, despite hate, cruelty and revenge. Wherever beauty was, poesy sat singing her love. He drew a fine word-painting of true poetry, and the distinction between poesy and rhyming. Poetry was the voice of nature speaking to us in flowers, and stars and mountains.

Music was another chariot that led us to the edge of the infinite. Song may look downwards; the hymn upwards. The hymn is the anthem in the greatest of all cathedrals—the human heart.

Speech is another chariot—the morning light of mind, the engine of thought. Eloquence is speech bursting from the depths of the heart under the leadership of reason. It is the manifestation of mind of the highest intellectuality. Man without knowledge was not man.

Pictures were inspirers of escape to the soul; poem without words; the pencil spoke the tongue of every land.

Make haste slowly. Save the golden dust of little moments. Mount the chariots of King Thought and hold close and loving fellowship with him forever.

On motion of Major West the thanks of the audience were tendered Dr. Dixon by a unanimous rising vote.

The following were appointed chairmen of committees to visit the Public Schools to-day:

Boys' High School	Professor Lancaster;
Girls' High School	Prof W E Bryant;
Ivy Street School	Prof W H Baker;
Cone Street School	Rev E H Myers;
Walker Street School	Prof A P Montague;
Luckie Street School	Prof A M Orr;
Decatur Street School	Prof R T Middleton;
Scott's School	Rev D Wills.

Each chairman appoints a committee of three. Members of the Association will visit the Public Schools in their localities or visit such schools as they may wish. Associations will meet at Kimball House at 5½ o'clock this morning. Carriages will be in waiting. Committees will visit from 9 to 10½ o'clock at schools assigned them and via 1 such other schools as they may desire. The exercises at the public schools will close at 11½ A. M. and the Association reassembles at 12 M.

The following is the

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

9—Members of Association, accompanied by Board of Education, will visit the Public Schools.

11—Discussion. Incentives to study.

1 P. M.—Business

2 P. M.—Examination of Class in Arithmetic and English Grammar. (Class from one of the Public Schools, Atlanta.

4 P. M.—Methods of School Culture Outside of Text Books. By Hon. D. W. Lewis, Dahlonega Agricultural School.

5 P. M.—A Plea for Common Sense in Education. By J. H. Logan, M. D., Atlanta.

6:30 P. M.—Public Education in Georgia. By Hon. G. J. Orr, State School Commissioner.

8 P. M.—Public Entertainment, consisting of Music, Select Readings and Calisthenics at DeGive's Opera House.

THE FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning smoke was seen issuing from the front window of the grocery store kept by Mr T. J. Phillips, on Peachtree street. The alarm was given at once, and in less than fifteen minutes the fire department were on the spot in force. When the front doors were opened the smoke came rolling out in such dense volumes as to prevent the entrance of any one but so flames were to be seen. Water was put on at once, and the fire was soon under control. The upper doors of the building are not injured at all, and the first floor only partially. It is impossible just now, to ascertain Mr. Phillips' exact loss. His goods, however, are much damaged by water. We learn that he is nearly, if not quite, covered by insurance, having some $5,500 worth distributed in reliable companies.

Local and Business Notices.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!—Beautiful Carpets from 60 to 75 cents per yard. Mattings of all styles and quality, (largest stock in the State) at

apr30-1tf S. S. KENDRICK & SON'S.

HOME AGAIN!!!—M. & J. Hirsch take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have returned to their old stand, No. 41 Whitehall street, where they will offer the remaining part of their stock of clothings (slightly damaged) at the old prices. They have added a large stock of Fine Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods, latest cuts and styles all of which will be sold low.

Your interest demands that you should give them a call M. & J. HIRSCH,
apr3-dtf 41 Whitehall street.

STRAW HATS, one-half their value, at
april 27 1w G. H. HOLLIDAY & Co.'s

Go to Knox's if you want a Handsome Bonnet or a Stylish Hat.
Any color of Sash Ribbon.
Joseph's Kid Gloves.
All colors of Zephyr Worsted.
Ladies' Ruffling for the neck.
Flowers, Ribbons and
Fancy Goods generally.
Knox's Millinery and Varieties,
25 Whitehall Street.
april 27 4w

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF DRY GOODS.—Having purchased a large lot of Dry Goods, etc., at the late bankrupt sales in New York, we will offer bargains never before known in Atlanta.

We enumerate only a few articles, viz: 4-4 Bleached Domestic, 12 1-2, worth 16 2-3 cents; 4-4 Bleached Domestic, 16 2-3 cents, worth 20 cents; Swiss Mull, 10 cents per yard; Jaconet, 10 cents per yard; and all other goods in proportion.

If you want to get bargains, come with the cash to G H Holliday & Co., No. 8 Mitchell street. april 27 1w

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.

mar25—dtf

FULL line Concord Cassimeres at Factory Prices. G. H. HOLLIDAY & Co.
april 27-1w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Redwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.
apr22—dtf

BRUSSELS CARPETS!—Elegant new designs, large variety, Body Brussels, Velvets, 3 and 3 Ply, etc., at extremely low prices. (Largest stock in the State.)

S. S. KENDRICK & SON'S,
apr30—3tf Marietta street.

NOTICE.—One of the best recommendations of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottles have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.
apr20—dtf

Spring Stock Clothiers Tailors
EISEMAN & BRO.,
56
WHITEHALL STREET.
Spring Stock Clothiers Tailors
mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM will sell fast and always gives satisfaction.
mar25—dtf

WINDOW SHADES!—Wall Paper and Lace Curtains, Cornice Lamberquins, etc., (largest stock in the city) at

S. S. KENDRICK & SON'S,
Carpet Store, Marietta street.
apr30—3tf

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A depressed, irritated state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic specific, No 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the ent

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

You ask me why, upon my breast,
Unchanged from day to day,
Linked side by side, in this broad band,
I wear the *blue and grey*.

I had two brothers, long ago,
Two brothers bright and gay,
One wore the coat of Northern *blue*,
And one the Southern grey.

One heard the roll-call of the South
And linked his fate with Lee,
The other bore the Stars and *Stripes*
Through Georgia to the sea.

Each fought for what he deemed the right
And fell with sword in hand;
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
And one by Georgia's strand.

The same sun shines on both their graves,
And rests o'er hill and plain;
And in my dreams of vanished days,
Both brothers live again.

And *that* is why, upon my breast,
Thro' life's declining day,
With still unchanging love for both,
I wear the blue and grey.

THE LUCKIEST MAN IN AMERICA.

One of Sixteen Thousand—The Luck of a Philadelphia Liquor Dealer—Waiting in New York to Draw the Greenbacks.

On Thursday Martinez & Co., 10 Wall street, received a telegram from Havana, informing them that ticket 1,077 had taken the first capital prize in the extraordinary drawing of April 22. Upon consulting their books they found that they had sold the lucky tickets, and at once telegraphed to the holder that the wheel of fortune had suddenly made him wealthy. The lucky man is a Mr. Peniston, a Philadelphia liquor dealer. On the 6th instant he wrote to Martinez & Co. to send him a full ticket for the extraordinary drawing and enclosed $150. The clerk who received the order went to the safe where the tickets are kept and drew forth the one which lay on the top of the pile. This was the lucky 1,077, which drew

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The telegram announcing his good fortune reached Mr. Peniston on Thursday at noon, and at 6 P. M. he was on his way to this city having previously insured his life, which has become of some value to him now that fickle fortune had make him a millionaire.

Mr. Peniston is 45, tall and slim, and rather stylish. He bears his good fortune with rare modesty, and studiously avoids any display. Yesterday morning he presented himself and his lucky ticket at the office of the firm expecting to draw the cash for the ticket. He was much disappointed to learn that the payment could not be made until the receipt of the official drawings, which will come by the Havana steamer on Wednesday next. After inquries as to the best means of drawing the cash on his ticket he left the office, and afterward explored Wall street in the effort to find an obliging banker.

THE LARGEST PRIZE ON RECORD.

The drawing of April 22 contained the largest prizes ever awarded by the Havana or any other lottery. They aggregated $1,900,000, and were divided into sums of $500,000, $100,000, $50,000, and so on down to $1,000. Ticket 1,077 has drawn the largest prize ever drawn in America. Two years ago ticket 9,444 drew a $200,000 prize, but it was so divided up that the largest amount held by any one person was one-fourth, or $50,000 The man who drew this prize had just failed in business, and had actually pawned his watch to raise money to buy his ticket. A widow in Western New York drew $10,000, a soldier stationed on Governor's Island got $20,000, and others received sums ranging from $1,000 to $10,000.

A STREAK OF LUCK.

Mr. Peniston's prize when discontinued according to the lottery rule, will amount to nearly $400,000. He may be looked upon as an essentially lucky man, to hold the winning ticket in a lottery which contained at least 16,000 numbers. He will remain in this city until he has cashed his ticket.

Lottery dealers say that none of the tickets bearing numbers from one up to fifty ever come to this country. Number one is the exclusive property of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who has bought it every drawing for the past twenty years. Spanish grandees and Havana merchants monopolize the other small numbers, in the hope that luck will change at last, none of these numbers having ever drawn a considerable prize.

Lottery players are now buying extensively into what are termed double combinations, that is tickets such as 9,444, 1,077, 1,111, and so on. They argue that the wheel is turning them out more frequently than any others. *New York Sun.*

Latest News from Danbury.

From the Danbury News.]

The friends of Nixon, the condemned murderer, have given a dance for his benefit. There is but one more sad office for the mourning friends to perform—raffle off the body.

A German friend whose wife takes in washing for their sustenance claims that he earns his living by the sweat of his vrow.

Sam. Stebbins advertises in another column: "Every man his own painter." He doesn't put it, "Every woman her own painter." That is understood.

Our reporter, in passing through Nelson street, Monday, was surprised to see a middle-aged man dart out of a doorway and a woman soon appear with a broom and shrilly exclaim: "Don't you come back to this house till you get your life insured, you speckled jackass."

Alanson Chase has a hen that in eight days laid four eggs which unitedly weighed fifteen ounces, in addition to her other duties. This reminds us that Charley Cornwall has a hen which has laid the largest egg of the season. It weighed four and one-half ounces in his shirt-sleeves.

A Pine street man enjoys himself. His dog chases the neighbors' hens, his own hens dig up their gardens, his cow breaks down their fences, and his cats fight on their roofs. But his father died a maniac and his grandmother was a respectable lunatic for thirteen years, and as he owns a couple of guns, and is quick-tempered, the neighbors are wise *in* their generation and keep clear of him.

Those people who live to a healthy old age are those who take care of themselves. There is one on Main street who guards against the frequent sudden changes of weather by wearing at the same time a linen duster and an overcoat. On a cool day he puts the overcoat over the duster, and when a sultry spell comes on he puts the duster outside the overcoat.

The State Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Press Association will be held in this city on Wednesday, the 14th of May. Our citizens are making extensive preparations to give our brethren of the Press, and the distinguished guests who are expected to be present, a real welcome. We hope to see every press in the State represented and shall be greatly disappointed if any remain away. Our arrangements are complete for the accommodation and entertainment of all free of charge.

The unanimity with which our citizens have entered into this matter justifies us in saying that the banquet to be given on Thursday evening, the 15th, will be the most magnificent festival ever given in the city. We intend it to be a splendid tribute to our guests, and a credit to our city.

A public reception will take place on Wednesday, 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Association welcomed by an address from one of our citizens.

Exchanges will please notice.—*Sumpter Reporter.*

☞ The Charlotte Observer says: Yesterday evening a telegram was sent from Washington to Mrs. Avary, at Rock Hill, S. C., telling her to let her husband know that he may come home, as his pardon has been secured. It will be remembered that he was convicted of Ku Kluxism by a negro jury in Bond's Court, in January of last year, upon testimony that was utterly false. Rather than suffer the undeserved punishment to which he was sentenced he forfeited his bond, $3,000, which was afterwards collected out of his estate, and made his escape.

☞ An Omaha lady—we know she is a lady from the remark she makes—asks her three husbands, through the newspaper, to meet her at a certain hotel, to settle their conflicting claims. The lady who has thus volunteered to constitute herself a Board of Claims, will probably have a surgeons bill to settle for consequential damages.

Beecham's Pectoral.

Consumption's direful reign is ended in all households where Taylor's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer has it. Put up full weight.
apr29-dcod1w&w1t.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."
apr28-1ins-Dsun1t

DR. TOT'S HAIR DYE is so natural in its effect, that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. The most natural dye ever invented.
apr22-d1w&w1t

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT'S daily brushed in.
apr28-d1w&w1t

I HAVE broken up several long-standing cases of Chills and Fever with Simmons' Liver Regulator. I also find it is a great remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.
J. W. ESTES,
Buena Vista, Georgia.
apr28 deod1w&w1t

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

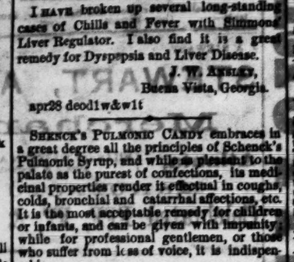
These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deod1y

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market,
apr6—d&w4w

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A depressed, irritated state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvernates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by COLLIER & VENABLE, T. SCHUMANN and HENRY C. POPE,
apr15—d2aw&w1y. Atlanta, Ga.

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE. This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET,
oct2—d1y New York.



THIS CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complains it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbunkles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 88 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly elimination them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queens delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Stillingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co.,
mar30eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

VIRUS IN THE AIR.—We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and epidemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation, as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome.
deod&w1w.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30-eod1yr

CLINT TAYLOR.
Livery and Sale Stable,
Alabama between Broad and Forsyth Sts.,
(ARCHER'S OLD STAND.)
HORSES and CARRIAGES for hire.
HORSES and MULES for sale.
STABLE well fitted up and prices moderate.
apr18-1m

Madison House,
Madison, Georgia,
P. B. WOODARD.....Proprietor.
mar28-d1f

For Rent.
A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, formerly Gamble's on the lot. Premises in repair. Possession given. Proprietor will be at premises from three to four o'clock. Furniture for sale.
Apply to W. A. HEATHAKER,
over Phillips & Crew's, corner of Marietta and Pryor street.
apr26-d1w

Great Summer Resort
FOR HEALTH OR PLEASURE,
The Oconee White Sulphur Springs.
(McCluney's, near Gainesville, Georgia.

THE above named Springs have been leased by MRS. J. G. TRIMMIER, late of Trimmier House, Gainesville, who will keep a first class hotel and table. Especially will she endeavor to accommodate those who visit the Springs for HEALTH or PLEASURE. Will find comfort and no extortion. The water of these Springs is equal to any mineral in the country, and is daily shipped to New York and the Gulf. The climate cannot be surpassed. The Hotel has been newly furnished throughout, and given every attention that is required to render this stay pleasant and agreeable. Omnibus will meet the cars at Gainesville.
MRS. J. G. TRIMMIER & SON.
☞ Savannah Republican and Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel please copy and send accounts to Gainesville.

G. & S. SALOSHIN
Brokers and Bankers.
LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS
No. 10 Pearson Street, 4 doors north of Marietta
House, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-3mo

A SAFE BOND!
I OFFER for sale a limited amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the Georgia and Southwestern Railroad of Georgia. Interest 7 per Cent. Interest with Coupons thereto, payable in New York on July 1st and January 1st. These Bonds are First Bonds on the road, and are offered until the first of May at 90½ per cent., and interest added since first of June. Parties who would invest in something which can pay from 10 to 20 per cent. yearly, and based on a property worth 15,000,000 of dollars, will act wisely to secure these bonds. Apply to JOHN H. JAMES,
apr15-d1aw2w Banker.

DR. W. G. DRAKE,
OFFICE OVER
COLLIER & VENABLE'S DRUG STORE,
CORNER Peachtree and Decatur streets. Residence at Mrs. Redding's, Forsyth street, next door from First Baptist Church. apr26-d3t

For Rent.
A FARM of forty acres, well fenced, one and three quarter miles from the Car Shed; has a small orchard, a good well and a stream of water running through the entire farm. A good house, negro cabin, and other buildings, with cattle yards suitable for dairy business. The farm is also well adapted to cotton on market gardening. Will lease the same or rent on shares.
Apply to L. SCOFIELD,
apr26—d3t Office at Rolling Mill.

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,
PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public such entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.
apr26-d1f P. S. SHELMAN.

JAMES LOCHREY,
Atlanta Dye Works!
The Largest Establishment of its Kind
IN GEORGIA.
DYEING AND CLEANING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL
CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.
HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delays in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,
and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.
OFFICE on MITCHELL ST., near WHITEHALL.
JAMES LOCHREY,
jan25—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 540.

NOTICE.
DR. H. J. SEARD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Sago's store. mar19-d3m

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - GEORGIA
DROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.
☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-1f

CHOICE HOTEL.
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec4-tf Louis A. CAMP, Clerk.

David McBride
SUCCESSOR TO
McBRIDE & SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CARRIAGES
PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.
DAVID McBRIDE,
22 Decatur Street
mar28-d3m—Sun21-d3m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.
A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires this position in Atlanta or some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

FOR SALE,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE, SITUATED IN
NACOOCHEE VALLEY,
CONTAINING 250 acres, 80 acres fine valley land, well timbered and watered, with a new dwelling and all necessary outbuildings; clover and grasses growing finely. Situate within four Air-Line Railroad.
Terms made very easy.
Apply to E. D. CHESHIRE,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 2 Kimball House,
Or, to J. J. LAMAR,
Milledgeville, Ga.
apr27-d1&w1w

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,
IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The cuisine unsurpassed.
Trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give them a call. jan2—1f

"A GOOD HOTEL."
The unanimous confirmation of all who stop at
Planters' Hotel,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor.
jan15—d1f

Best Water in the City.
CITY HOTEL,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Gainesville, Georgia,
Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.
TERMS MODERATE.
apr13-d3m MRS. S. A. BUTT, Proprietress.

FOR SALE,
Choice Hotel,
Rome, Ga.
The Cheapest Property in the State!!
THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 32 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 112 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.
It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.
The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.
Some Repairs and improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.
Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.
ALSO FOR SALE,
A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25
Acres of Rich Land.
I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.
There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant country home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.
The place will be sold very cheap for cash with a reasonable addition for half on 8 or 10 months, or one year. Address
apr11-d1f J. C. RAWLINS Rome.

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.
D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND
Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,
No. 93 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. mar14-d1f

COTTON STATES
Life Insurance Company
OF
Macon, Georgia.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT AGENCIES,
ATLANTA, Ga., March 11th, 1873.
MESSRS. J. GADSDEN KING and J. C. CAMPBELL have been appointed STATE AND TRAVELING AGENTS of this Company, for the State of Georgia. As much, they are commended by the officers of the Company to the public.
The undersigned desires to announce to all interested, that he is prepared to solicit, to FIRST-CLASS RISKS AGENTS,
LIBERAL TERMS.
The Company is found, by those who have tried it, to be very easily worked. As a
HOME INSTITUTION
our people are disposed to patronize it.
WM. J. MAGILL,
mar13-deod6w Superintendent Agencies.

CETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
IN the United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in virtue in its self-preserving properties. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration, from Mental and Pysical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent cy mail on application to
WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. apr16-deod3m

House Painting.
C. J. OLIVER desires to inform his old patrons, and many new ones, that he has resumed the business of House Painting in this city for twelve months, and will be happy, during that time, to serve them in any branch of painting.
OUTSIDE PAINTING made a specialty until end of June. Slate at Redwine & Fox's. Send in your orders promptly for outside painting.
apr26—d1m C. J. OLIVER.

To the Merchants of Atlanta
THE ATLANTIC AND GULF
FREIGHT LINE,
VIA SAVANNAH,
BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circular" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight contracts elsewhere.
July21—deodtf

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.
Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

BARLOW HOUSE,
AMERICUS, GEORGIA.
WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the depot for the house. apr26—d1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,
(Near the Court House and Depot)
GADSDEN, ...ALABAMA.
Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$3 00 per day single meals fifty cents. nov19-d1f

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,
GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.
GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.
Terms Moderate.
GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.
From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr30-d1f

O. A. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Railwood, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.
apr15 d3m-thenceo3m

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Whitehall Street.
ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING DAILY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Blank Books, Initial Paper, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Slates, Chalk Crayons, Red Ribbon, Letter Files, Invoice Files, Manilla Envelopes, Pencils, Ink, Ind Rubbers, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Mucilage, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Blank Common Boards, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Copying Ink, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Printers' Cards, Flat Papers,
VISITING CARDS
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY HOUSE.
As we make a speciality of Stationery of course we are prepared to sell as cheap as any house South, and guarantee to do so.
Orders for Job Printing, Ruling and Binding of every description solicited, guaranteeing work to be as good and prices as low as any house South.
W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
apr13-d1y. 69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

1873. WILLIAM RICH & CO., 1873
15 Decatur Street, Opposite H. I. Kimball House.
JOBBERS OF
Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods
Have now on sale the HANDSOMEST STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE ever offered in Atlanta.
NOVELTIES OPENING DAILY.
With LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES we are enabled to extend SUPERIOR inducements to particularly to CASH BUYERS.
MERCHANTS visiting the city should SEE AND PRICE OUR GOODS before purchasing.
WILLIAM RICH & CO.
☞ Catalogues on application. mar16—d&w6w

BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.
JUST OPENED AT
75 Whitehall Street.
BARRETT, COKER & CO.
WE beg to announce to the citizens of Atlanta that we have opened, at the location above named, an exclusively
BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.
We propose keeping FIRST-CLASS GOODS, which we shall sell as LOW as any house in the city. Give us a call.
apr10-d1mo BARRETT, COKER & CO.

"DOMESTIC."
BEST. WHY?

I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever seen Twenty years' experience ought to give me some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to any Machine now MADE.
I. N. HAIR,
Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.
We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-d1f Atlanta, Georgia.

SENOIA HOTEL,
SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may18—d1f

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston.....Georgia.
THE undersigned having taken charge of the above Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sep10-d1f H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.
THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by untiring attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan5-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.
W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.
Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—d1f

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line
By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Mon'gomery, Alabama.
ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

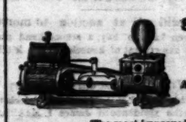
STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
Mobile	10:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
New Orleans		
STATIONS.	**SECOND TRAIN.** Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:30 A. M.	5:02 P. M.
Montgomery	5:00 P. M.	6:48 A. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	2:52 P. M.
New Orleans		

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and SIXTY-TWO (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty-six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.
The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.
☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. L. FORMACHER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of Terra Cotta Work, such as Window Caps, Sills, Mantels for Corners, Sash or Brackets, Mouldings, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Shelving, etc., etc. Also,
SEWER PIPE
from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, inverted Siphons, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y FELLOWSHIP & GEORGE.

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MATS,
—AND—
General Produce
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.
jan29—d&w3m

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG,
14 and 16 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.,
PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, Tinware and Housefurnishing Goods

Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Steam Engine Supplies.
A full stock of Plumbers and Tinners Goods sold to the Trade at Manufacturers Prices. An elegant stock of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Globes.
The most improved Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers at Low Prices.
All work in our line executed with dispatch and at LOW PRICES, by competent workmen.
AGENTS FOR THE SELDEN STEAM PUMP.

GOWER, JONES & CO.,
Cartersville, Georgia.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS
CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. G. H. Gower who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with dispatch.
All Work Warranted.
WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.
nov17—d3m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION
—OF—
IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,
—AND—
General Hardware.
WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article either in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialities in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Fine Steel, Sheffield Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.
Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. All work in its rates is dorsed and guaranteed on all shipments. J. & S. BONEY & CO.,
jan21-d3mo Baltimore.

PETER LYNCH.
92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,
CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.
☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.
JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.
Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston.
The South Carolina Railroad Company,
And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the United States at the
PORT OF CHARLESTON.
Offering facilities of Railroad and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in expedition or capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the line:
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MANHATTAN, M. S. Woodhull, Commander.
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JAMES ADGER, T. J. Lockwood, Commander.
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Iron Steamships.
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Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.
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Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
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STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, sails every other Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent
Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets
Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama